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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Health Department

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
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ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1965

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

and

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.

To the Scottish Home and Health Department,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1965 on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein, together with the Report on the School Medical Services.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

October, 1966.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

(as at June, 1966)

MEDICAL STAFF.

County Medical Officer of Health	James Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	David F. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector	Pat M. Robertson, M.R., San.A., A.R.S.H
Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector	Alexander Ferguson, A.R.S.H.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	⁎Alan Crawford, A.M. Inst. P.C.
	+J.R. Joiner, M.A.P.H.I.
	+W.S. Cunningham
	+R.G. Ferguson, A.M. Inst. P.C.
Clerkess and Typist	M. Kelly, Mrs. A. Macaulay.

DENTAL STAFF.

Chief Dental Officer	A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
Assistant Dental Officers	D.B. Torrance, L.D.S.
	I. McPhail, B.D.S.
	F. McGonigal, L.D.S., D.D.O. (Part-time
Dental Attendants	M. Bauchop, E. Wilson, ⁎ Mrs. M. Buck
	+M. Pollock.

WELFARE STAFF.

County Welfare Officer	J. Craig, A.I.S.W.
Welfare Assistant	Mrs. A. Broom.
Clerical Assistant	⁎Mrs. J. Eggo, + I. Dodds.

OFFICE STAFF.

Chief Clerk	N.P. Forsyth
Clerkesses and Typists	J. Galbraith, J. Galloway, Mrs. W. Hutcis
	Mrs. J. Lowrie, Y. Reid, ⁎ J. Cole,
	O. Campbell, ⁎ M. Dunion, + M. Brown,
	+ Mrs. S. Cook, + C. Johnston.

PART-TIME STAFF.

Veterinary Inspector	R.R. McNaughton, M.R.C.V.S.
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	Alva - T.S. Bradbury
	Tillicoultry - L.J.D. Smith.

+ Appointed during year

⁎ Resigned during year

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

(Continued)

NURSING STAFF.

ty Nursing Superintendent — A.P. Walker, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.D.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Macdonald
Somerville
I. McLellan
C. Mearns
H. Bowman

Mrs. C. Kennedy
Miss M. Guthrie (Tuberculosis)
*Mrs. W. McDonald
Mrs. M. Stevenson
Mr. A. Kennedy

PART-TIME STAFF

W. Stein (Assistant Nurse)

AUXILIARY STAFF

Mrs. D.A. Brand
Mrs. A. Knox
Mrs. Fairholm

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVES.

a

tewart (Senior Nurse)
J. McColl
E. Honeyman
J. Fyfe (Part-time)
M. Gray (Nursing Assistant)
wisai
I. McLeod (Part-time)

and Menstrie

acKinnon
cPhie

kmannan, Forestmill and District

uthall

Dollar

A. Nicolson

Sauchie and Fishcross

E.H. McLaughlan

Tullibody and Cambus

*M. Henderson
M.G. McArthur

Tillicoultry and Coalsnaughton

I. Ross
J. Gullen

PHYSIOTHERAPIST.

E.B. Currie, M.C.S.P.

DAY NURSERY

on — J. Moffat, N.N.E.B.

COWDEN PARK OCCUPATION CENTRE.

on — Mrs. E. Munro, R.G.N., R.M.N.
rintendent — Mr. A. Munro, R.G.N., R.M.N.
f Nursery Nurse — *Miss H. Lee, N.N.E.B.
+Mrs. S. Taylor, N.N.E.B.
pational Therapist — +Miss M. McGregor, M.S.A.O.T., S.R.O.T., W.F.O.T.

LUDGATE HOUSE.

on — +L. McHattie, R.G.N., R.M.N.

+ Appointed during year

* Resigned during year

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

1965

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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VITAL STATISTICS

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tillicoultry	Landward
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1965	42,394	13,937	4,045	2,148	4,073	18,191
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	187	49	22	4	21	91
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including Illegitimate)	801	286	71	22	64	358
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Male	388	153	36	7	30	162
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Female	413	133	35	15	34	196
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Illegitimate	49	24	3	2	2	18
Stillbirths Registered (including Illegitimate)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Stillbirths Corrected for Mother's Residence	20	5	1	1	4	9
Marriages Registered	356	141	50	16	35	114
Deaths Registered	297	130	24	12	24	107
Deaths Corrected for Residence	440	176	58	20	46	140
Deaths Corrected for Residence Male	242	93	31	9	27	82
Deaths Corrected for Residence Female	198	83	27	11	19	58
AGES AT DEATH						
Under 1	23	8	3	-	-	12
1 - 4	5	4	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	3	1	-	-	-	2
25 - 34	4	1	1	-	-	2
35 - 44	10	2	1	1	-	6
45 - 54	26	8	4	-	1	13
55 - 64	82	33	12	4	9	24
65 - 74	115	47	18	4	18	28
75 - 84	119	48	14	6	14	37
85 and over	52	23	5	5	3	16
ALL AGES	440	176	58	20	46	140

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	County 1965	Scotland 1965
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	18.9	19.3
Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population)	11.0	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	29	xx 23
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	21	15.9
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	24	18
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 live births)	6.1	5.8
Death Rate from Accidents in the Home (per 100,000 population)	14	

* Adjusted for age and sex distribution.

xx Lowest Rate ever recorded in Scotland

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli-coultry	Lendward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	80	42	12	1	6	19
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	1	-	-	1	-
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anaemias	2	-	1	1	-	-
Other general diseases	3	1	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	63	28	7	4	7	17
Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	-	-	-	2
Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	103	41	12	7	9	34
Degenerative heart disease	30	8	5	3	3	11
Other diseases of heart	3	1	-	-	-	2
Hypertensive heart disease	7	4	-	-	2	1
Other hypertensive disease	4	1	-	-	2	1
Other circulatory disease	29	6	5	-	5	13
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	8	3	-	-	1	4
Bronchitis	23	7	6	1	4	5
Other respiratory diseases	12	3	3	-	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	2	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (except diarrhoea of newborn)	4	2	-	-	-	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of liver	3	1	1	-	-	1
Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	1
Infections of kidney	4	2	1	-	-	1
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1	-	-	-	-	1
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	4	1	-	-	2	1
Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	2	-	1	-	1	-
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	4	2	-	-	-	2
Other congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	2	-	-	-	3
Infections of the newborn	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	7	1	2	-	-	4
Senility without mention of psychosis	2	-	-	1	-	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes	2	-	2	-	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	7	4	-	2	-	1
Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents in the home	6	4	-	-	-	2
Other violence	3	2	-	-	-	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Causes	440	176	58	20	46	140

Births One hundred and eighty-seven live births were registered in the County, 614 live births were transferred in making a total of 801 live children born to mothers resident in the area. Three hundred and eighty-eight were males and 413 were females.

The resultant crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 18.9 as compared with 19.8 for 1964.

Premature Births Forty-six babies, whose birth weight was 5lbs. 8ozs. or less were born to mothers resident in the area. Of these, 39 were born in hospital where 6 did not survive the first twenty four hours of life and 2 more died in the first week. All of these latter 8, were 5lbs. 8ozs. or less at birth. Seven babies in the same range of birth weights were born at home. One baby transferred to hospital survived, and of the six retained at home, one did not survive the first twenty-four hours of life and one did not survive the first month of life. See Appendix No. 2 for tabulated figures.

Ten mothers were confined prematurely with stillborn babies.

Stillbirths One stillbirth occurred in the County.

There were 19 stillbirths in hospitals outwith the County, 9 having been booked for confinement at home and admitted as emergency cases.

Maternal Mortality No maternal deaths occurred.

Infantile Mortality Although there was a very small reduction in the number of infant deaths, 23 as compared with 24 in 1964, the decrease in the number of live births from 840 to 801 resulted in the I.M.R. (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births remaining at the disappointingly high figure of 29 compared with 23 for Scotland).

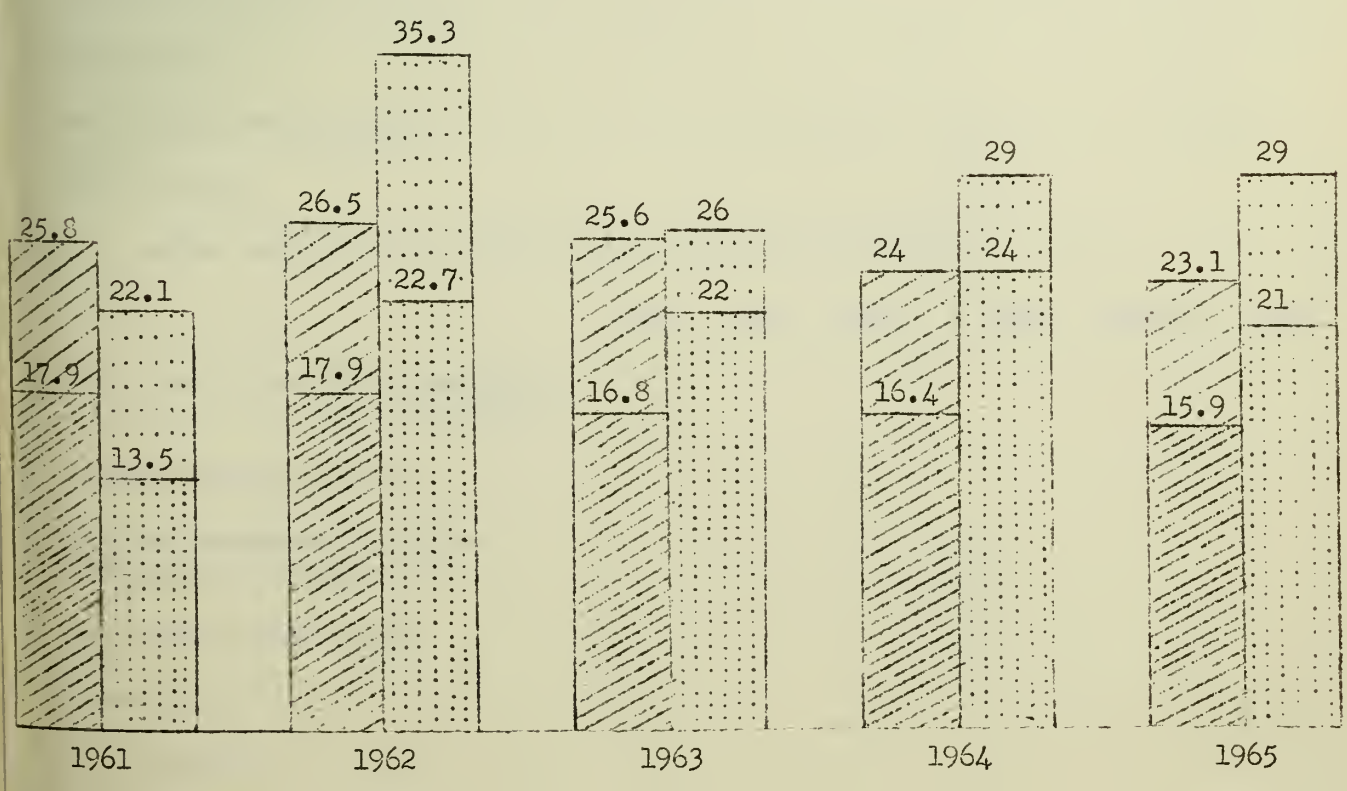
Of the 23 children who died during the first year of life, 8 did not survive for 24 hours and a further 7 died within the first week after birth. These figures combined with the increased number of Stillbirths raised the peri-natal death rate to 47.2.

Rates for the County during the last five years and comparable rates for the whole of Scotland are represented below. While figures based on a relatively small population can be misleading, it is regrettable that the County's rates do not fully reflect the general trend.

I.M.R. and N.N.D.R. for Scotland and Clackmannan County -

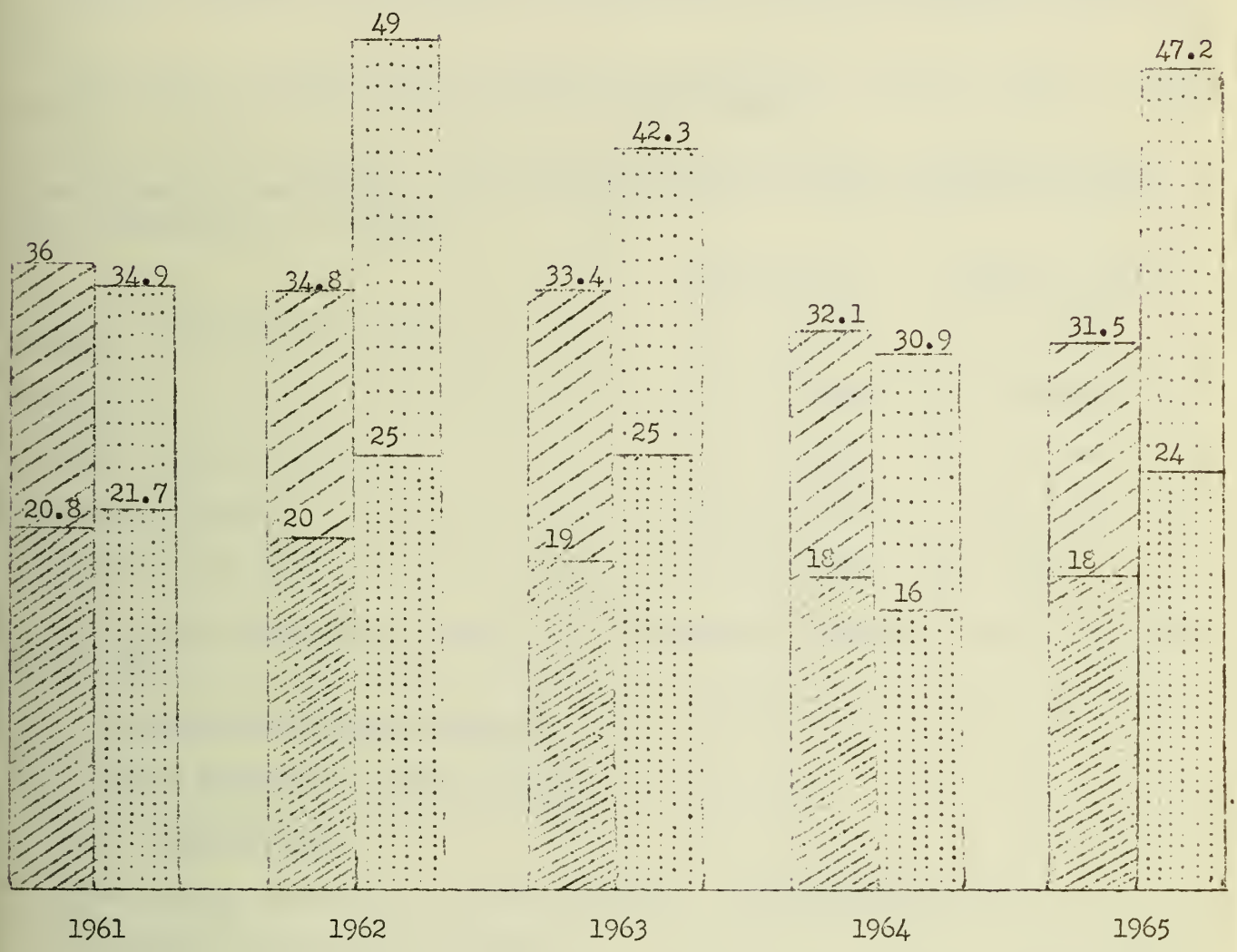
Scottish rates shown -
County rates shown -

In each case the lower half of the column (more closely shaded) gives N.N.D.R.



Peri-natal mortality rates and Stillbirth rates for Scotland - and the County -

In each case the lower half of the column (more closely shaded) shows the Stillbirth Rate.



Causes of death among these 15 infants dying in the first week were as follows:-

	Under 1 day	1 day - 1 week
Congenital malformations	1	2
Prematurity	3	2
Atelectasis and asphyxia	3 (1)	3 (1)
Birth injury	1 (1)	-

Deaths among older infants were attributed as follows:-

	1 week - 1 mth	1mth - 6 mths	6 mths - 1 year
Gastro-enteritis and congenital abnormality	-	1	-
Congenital malformation	1	-	-
Broncho-Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	-	2 (1)	1
Accidental Suffocation	-	1 (1)	1
Prematurity	1	-	-

Figures/

Figures in brackets show cases, included in total, where prematurity was given as a contributary cause of death.

Marriages. The marriages numbered 356, equivalent to a rate of 8.4 per thousand estimated population.

Deaths Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 440, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.0 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continued to be the chief cause of death and were responsible for 40.68 per cent of total deaths.

The relative importance of the various causes of death is unchanged and is shown below as a percentage of the total deaths and the same is shown for deaths in the age-group 45 - 65 years.

	Total Deaths	Deaths 45 - 65
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	179 - 40.68%	44 - 40.74%
Cancer	82 - 18.64%	37 - 34.26%
Cerebral Vascular Disease	63 - 14.32%	12 - 11.11%
Respiratory Disease	43 - 9.77%	7 - 6.48%
Accidents in the Home	6 - 1.36%	Nil - Nil

Of the 82 deaths due to cancer, 23 (21 males and 2 females) were due to cancer of the lung.

A. Local Health Authority Functions.

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Child Welfare.

Ten Clinics continue to be held as before. See Appendix No. 3.

Detection of Handicapped Children

A Register is kept which includes all children notified as handicapped by Consultants, General Practitioners or Medical Officers of the Local Authority.

This is used in conjunction with an 'At Risk' register.

'Screening' for deafness is carried out by the Health Visitors with the help of a clinic Medical Officer, where required, and children may be referred direct to the Consultants' clinic or put forward for audiometry tests when indicated.

Children suspected of being mentally handicapped are assessed either by appointment in Child Welfare Clinics or in their own homes.

Suitable children are admitted to the Day Nursery where they can be observed at play and their reactions to other children and during normal Nursery activities noted.

(b) Mother and Baby Homes

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

(c) Welfare Foods and Supplements/

(c) Welfare Foods and Supplements

The total issues for this year and also for 1964 are shown below:-

	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Main Centre Alloa	8,171	7,533	984	893	577	542	6,390	8,099
Clinics	1,587	1,761	410	473	234	250	3,686	4,089
	9,758	9,294	1,394	1,366	811	792	10,076	12,188

(d) Dental Care

Sixty-three mothers (20 ante-natal and 43 post-natal) made 252 attendances. Eighty-three pre-school children made 128 attendances. Details of treatment are shown in Appendix No. 4.

(e) Ante-natal clinics are held at the County Hospital by the Area Obstetrician and her Staff, and are attended by Mothers who are arranging to have their babies in hospital and by those who are 'booked' for home confinements but are referred by their Medical Practitioners for consultation.

Attendances at Hospital Clinics.

	New Patients	Total Attendances
Ante-Natal	554	3,295
Post-Natal	409	409
Gynaecological	315	1,021

The attendance of Health Visitors in rotation at the Ante-Natal 'booking clinic' at the County Hospital has maintained personal contact with the Obstetric Staff and has allowed the Health Visitors to give initial advice to the expectant Mothers. Follow-up visits are made to the patients' homes. All ante-natal patients are encouraged to attend the informal Meetings held weekly in Alloa and in the Hillfoots area. At these Meetings, advice is given on ante-natal care and also in Mothercraft.

District Midwives hold clinics in their own areas where patients who are to be confined at home may be seen by the Medical Practitioner and Midwife together. Informal talks are given at these clinics.

By virtue of the size and geography of the area, District Nurse-Midwives and Health Visitors can meet daily and continuity of care of mothers and babies can be ensured.

2. Midwifery

In common with the majority of other areas, the County still finds it impossibl to maintain the full establishment of District Nurse-Midwives, and there is still no relief nurse.

Thanks are due to the members of Staff who have co-operated loyally by standing by for the neighbouring districts to allow their colleagues to get time off and also to the part-time staff.

Work done by County Midwives

All cases were dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

Confinements/

Confinements

	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Removed to hospital during labour	Ante-natal visits
Alloa	24	25	1	484
Alva	6	16	1	248
Clackmannan	7	6	1	179
Dollar	5	2	2	122
Menstrie	1	6	1	91
Sauchie and Fishcross	11	9	4	246
Tillicoultry	8	13	3	349
Tullibody and Cambus	6	33	3	679
	68	110	16	2,398

One hundred and eighty-one babies were delivered by County Midwives. One set of twins was delivered by a General Practitioner.

In addition to those noted above, 2 mothers were confined as 'emergencies' - of these, 1 had arranged for hospital confinement but the baby was born before the mother left home. One mother had made no ante-natal arrangements at all.

Unmarried Mothers

There is no home for unmarried mothers in the District, but the Local Authority gives financial support to any girl admitted to a recognised Home outside the area. Admission is usually arranged by the Family Doctor. Health Visitors give support and advice to those who have their baby at home or in the local Maternity Hospitals and priority is available, for admission to the Day Nursery of a child, whose mother is returning to work. Where adoption is sought, the advice and help of the Children's Officer is available.

3. Health Visiting

As much continuity of family care as possible is maintained by Health Visitors, also acting as School Nurses at least for Primary Schools. The Health Visitors' time is no longer taken up on the purely physical problems of cleanliness and infant feeding; help in emotional problems and family relationships is far more readily sought where the visiting nurse has become a family friend.

In the field of Mental Health, visits requested by the Psychiatric Staff of Bellsdyke Hospital are made by two Health Visitors (one male and one female), with special experience in Mental Health, who also visit the Hospital and maintain close contact with the Staff there.

One of the notable advantages of a small administrative area, that of close personal contact with the Staff of other departments, is most marked in the close link with the Children's Officer and her Staff.

4. Home Nursing

All home nursing is carried out by Nurses holding "District Nurse-Midwife" posts, so that the shortage of staff referred to under the heading 'Midwifery' also applies in this field.

A more detailed analysis of the Home Nursing work is shown in the table in Appendix No. 6.

5. Domestic Help

The Home Help Service continues to expand - 121 part-time workers have given assistance in 327 households as compared with 110 workers and 307 households in 1964. The major part of the help given is to the older folk, many of whom would be unable to stay at home without this assistance.

Details/

Details of help given are shown below:-

	No. of Households			Average No. of days in attendance per household during the year			Average No. of Hours in attendance per household during the year.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Confinements									
at home	13	19	11	7	10	9	37	39	29
at hospital	8	3	9	9	6	10	31	18	24
Acute Illness	11	7	10	100	32	8	261	109	29
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aged and Chronic Sick	171 (Incl. 25 Blind)	273 (Incl. 21 Blind)	293 (Incl. 27 Blind)	203	130	163	541	343	421
Blind (all ages)	27	23	30	254	215	206	749	691	603
Domestic Circumstances	4	3	1	206	126	242	777	376	485

6. Vaccination and Immunisation.

At the Child Welfare Clinics, injections of triple antigen (giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) and Poliomyelitis vaccine (Oral) are now given concurrently from about the age of 8 weeks with booster doses in the latter half of the second year of life. Some General Practitioners are giving the 'Quadrillin' injections by which the Salk Vaccine is added to the triple antigen. This, undoubtedly, gives satisfactory immunity to the individual, but in my view, from the community aspect the live Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine is to be preferred.

In order to minimise the risk of complications Smallpox Vaccination is now almost entirely postponed until the second year of life. Nevertheless, the numbers of children being brought for Vaccination has been maintained and by the end of 1965, 43% of children born in 1964 and 56% born in 1963 and 60% born in 1962 had been successfully vaccinated. There is still room for improvement here.

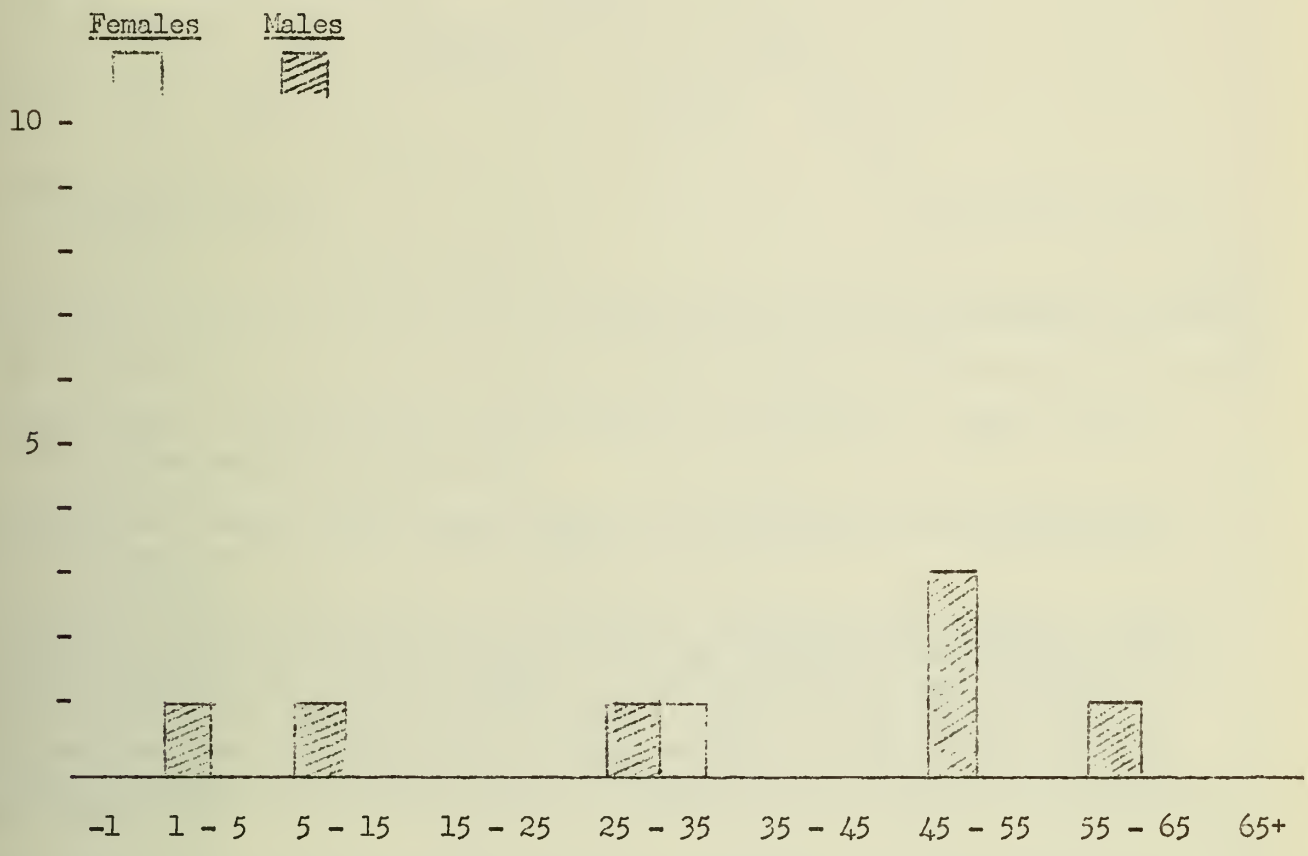
Corresponding figures for children protected against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough and against Poliomyelitis are represented in the diagram.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered during the whole year was 8, a decrease of 9 from the previous year. Seven of the new cases were male and one female.

New Cases by Age and Sex.



The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

	Clackmannan County	Scotland
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	18.87	43 *
Death rate per 100,000 population	Nil	6.1

* Provisional Notifications.

There were 146 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 185 on 1st January.

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The annual incidence of new cases and deaths is illustrated overleaf.

No new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 16 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 20 on 1st January.

Under the Scheme for the Care and After Care of Tuberculous Persons, vitamin food supplements were prescribed for most cases and free milk was granted to 6 tuberculosis patients for varying periods. Free school meals were provided for a number of children from tuberculosis families. When required, sputum bottles, disinfectants and home nursing aids were also provided. Priority was obtained for patients in need of re-housing under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Housing Authorities.

There were 288 attendances at the Alloa Chest Clinic. One thousand, one hundred and two routine home visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Care Committee.

Through the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee for the Counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, 4 patients received assistance and a mother and child were sent for a holiday at a seaside resort.

Three Chronic Bronchitic patients were also sent for a holiday.

Small financial grants were made to two patients, one with Lung Cancer and one with Heart Disease.

Chest X-rays.

Contacts, School Leavers and persons concerned under the Protection of Children Scheme (e.g. Teachers) were X-rayed at Stirling Royal Infirmary and County Hospital, Alloa.

Numbers done are shown in the table overleaf.

	X-rayed	Requiring further observation	Cases found
Contacts	50	-	-
Superannuation	64	-	-
T. T. Case Finding X-rays	8	-	-
School Leavers (Tuberculin Positive)	154	-	-
Protection of Children (Teachers, Staff, etc.)	-	-	-
Pneumoconiosis	3	-	-
Day Nursery	5	-	-
	284	-	-

B. C. G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and of children approaching school leaving age continued and numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table below.

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated during 1965	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	25	19	23	18	43	37
Special Groups not included in above (a) School Leavers	368	312	288	252	288	252
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the school leaving age group, 98.6 per cent accepted testing and vaccination. Fourteen per cent were Tuberculin Positive on testing.

One hundred and two home visits were made by the doctors and nursing staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Chiropody/

Chiropody.

The Chiropody Services provided by various Voluntary Committees throughout the County continued unchanged.

A return of the work done was requested from each Committee with results as shown in the Table overleaf. The figures show a very considerable increase in the work done compared with the last review in 1961.

Chiropody for Old People

Voluntary Association	Secretary	Chiropodist	Clinic	Frequency of Clinic	Qualifying Age
Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee	Mrs. Christie, 14 Fenton Street, Alloa.	Messrs. Urquhart & Lyon Misses Campbell & Lyon	Millgrove House till November, 1965, thereafter Chiropodist's Surgeries.	Five Sessions Weekly	Pensionable
Alva Old People's Welfare Committee	Mrs. George, 35 Erskine Street, Alva.	Mr. Lyon	Community Centre, Stirling Street, Alva.	Two Sessions Weekly	60 Years
Clackmannan Women's Rural Institute	Mrs. Carruthers, 93 South Pilmuir Rd., Clackmannan.	Miss Campbell	Garden Terrace, Clackmannan.	Fortnightly	Pensionable
Dollar Old Folks Association	Mr. Stewart, 28 Bridge Street, Dollar.	Miss Campbell	Strathdevon School, Dollar.	2 & 4 Tuesdays	Over 60 Years
Menstrie Old Folks Club	Mr. Douglas, 22 Main St. West, Menstrie.	Mr. Urquhart	22 Main St. West, Menstrie.	Fortnightly	Pensionable
Sauchie and District Old Age Pensioners Association	Mrs. Adamson, 65 Gartmorn Road, Sauchie.	Misses Lyon and Campbell	Sauchie School, Mar Place, Sauchie.	Weekly	Pensionable
Tillicoultry Old Folks Welfare Fund	Mr. Donaldson, Municipal Bldgs., Tillicoultry.	Mrs. Biggam	Nurses' Home, 48 Moss Road, Tillicoultry.	Weekly	Pensionable
Tullibody and Cambus Community Association	Mr. Dunan, Banchory Schoolhouse, Tullibody.	Miss Campbell	Abercromby School, Tullibody.	Fortnightly	Pensionable

Chiropody for Old People - Work Done/

Chiropody for Old People - Work Done

	No. of Persons Treated		No. of Attendances		No. of Domiciliary Visits	
	1961	1965	1961	1965	1961	1965
ALLOA	106	229	458	889	*	541
ALVA	127	200	444	705	207	186
CLACKMANNAN	43	45	194	206	Nil	Nil
DOLLAR	15	72	71	144	Nil	6
MENSTRIE	*	*	216	220	2	6
SAUCHIE	38	83	153	495	*	79
TILLICOULTRY	65	87	314	276	25	58
TULLIBODY	41	78	142	230	10	96
	435	794	1,992	3,165	244	972

* - Not available.

Health Education.

The Prevention of Accidents Committee continued to function and several members gave talks and film shows to preformed audiences. Various Organisations were given talks on health subjects by members of the Health Department Staff. In particular, Mr. Munro, Superintendent at Cowden Park Centre, proved to be a popular speaker, much in demand for talks on Mental Health. This was reflected in the number of visits by Organisations to Cowden Park Centre and assisted greatly in the sale of the articles made by the pupils.

8. Control of Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of Infectious Disease numbered 88 compared with 153 last year.

Notifications were as follows:- Pneumonia, Acute Primary, 42; Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable) 2; Dysentery, 8; Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1; Food Poisoning, 30.

The 30 cases of Food Poisoning were part of an outbreak of mild diarrhoea amongst workers in a mill. Some 90 workers in all were affected but only 30 were resident in this County. On investigation, the outbreak was considered to be due to Cl. Welchii infection of brisket beef which had been cooked and then left out in a warm canteen overnight and eaten the next day. Symptoms appeared some 12 to 15 hours after this meal. The Canteen was closed for a short period whilst various deficiencies were put right and the following simple instructions issued regarding the prevention of this type of Food Poisoning.

PREVENTION OF FOOD POISONING (CL. WELCHII)

Meat should be (1) Cooked and immediately eaten hot
or (2) Cooled rapidly in a shallow tray and refrigerated within 1½ hours until required.

Large masses of meat are more difficult to cook and slower to cool; therefore, cuts of meat ought to be limited in size to 6 lbs. or less.

Re-heating/

Re-heating of meat stuffs and use of stock over several days is not good practice. Stock pot materials should be made of fresh ingredients each day, kept boiling during the entire period of use and discarded at the end of the day.

Chopping boards should be cleaned and sterilised frequently and the use of the same board for cutting raw and cooked meats should be avoided.

Venereal Diseases.

The return of cases resident in this Area and treated at Stirling and Falkirk Centres is shown below.

	Male	Female
Falkirk Royal Infirmary:-		
Non-Specific Urethritis	1	-
Total	1	-
Stirling Royal Infirmary:-		
Syphilis	1	1
Gonorrhoea	5	-
Trichomonas	-	2
Non-Specific Urethritis	3	-
Other Venereal Conditions	3	-
Non-Venereal Conditions	6	3
Total	18	6

9. Mental Health Service.

Cowden Park Centre, opened the previous year, was increasingly used and proved a valuable asset to the Mental Health Service.

During the year, 10 children (5 males and 5 females) attended the Nursery Section. Two children of school age and 13 over school age attended the Senior Section.

There were 7 children admitted for temporary residential care. Two of the children were admitted on two occasions and one on three occasions. The main reason for these admissions was illness of the mother but a few were to allow the parents to go on holiday.

Free transport is provided to and from the Centre and a mid-day meal is provided at small cost and free where necessary.

Several Women's Organisations were interested to visit the Centre and late in the year a well attended Coffee Morning was held when articles made by the pupils were displayed and sold.

Several gifts and donations were received from Organisations and individuals and these were greatly appreciated.

The social activities included occasional day trips, and a week-end camp was much enjoyed by a number of the pupils.

Domiciliary/

Domiciliary supervision and liason with Hospital Staff is carried out mainly by two Health Visitors with special training. One hundred and sixty-four informal visits were made to mental defectives and 253 to mentally ill patients.

Bellsdyke Mental Hospital.

Admissions in recent years are shown in the table below.

Admissions	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Certified	9	7	5	7	8	7	4	1
Informal	44	40	33	55	67	57	90	62
Total	53	47	38	62	75	64	94	63

Out-Patient Psychiatric Clinics are held at Bellsdyke, Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. Russell and members of his Staff from Bellsdyke continued with this Clinic monthly in the Health Department. A breakdown of the year's work in the Clinic is shown below:-

Number of children attending:-

(a) Under 5 years - Nil
(b) 5 - 12 years - 26
(c) 12+ years - 3
Total - 29

Total number of attendances by children - 82

Number on Waiting List - Nil

Number of children who ceased treatment during year - 12

Number of new cases during year - 18

Sources of referral of children:-

(a) School Doctors - 3
(b) Hospitals and G.P.'s - 13
(c) Courts and Probation Officers - Nil
(d) Teachers - 2
(e) Parents - Nil
(f) Children's Officers - Nil
(g) Speech Therapists - Nil
(h) Youth Employment Officers - Nil
(i) Other Agencies - Nil

Treatment of children: Number who (a) received psychotherapy:
(1) 10 or more treatment sessions - Nil
(11) 4 - 9 treatment sessions - 4
(111) Under 4 treatment sessions - 8

(b) were recommended to attend special school or hostels - Nil

(c) were unco-operative - Nil.

10. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act.

Places in the Day Nursery continue to be very much in demand and, at the time of writing, there is a Waiting List of 139 children for whom the mothers are seeking admission.

The/

The Nursery continues to function as a Training Centre for the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

Number of children on the Register at 31st December, 1965 - 65

Average daily attendance - 53

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1965.

B. School Health Service - See Page 34.

C. Food Supply. - See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

D. National Assistance Act, 1948. - See County Welfare Officer's Report.

E. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1965.

	Cause of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks 1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasms	80	51	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	25	20	15	4
11.	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
12.	Diabetes mellitus	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
13.	Anaemias	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
14.	Other general diseases	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
15.	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	63	22	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	18	14
16.	Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Other diseases of nervous system	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
20.	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease	103	63	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	26	32	30	7
21.	Degenerative heart disease	30	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	13	9
22.	Other diseases of heart	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
23.	Hypertensive heart disease	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
24.	Other hypertensive disease	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
25.	Other circulatory disease	29	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	12	5
26.	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Pneumonia (except of newborn)	8	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	1
28.	Bronchitis	23	21	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	9	-
29.	Other respiratory diseases	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	-
30.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
31.	Appendicitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis (except diarrhoea of newborn)	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
34.	Cirrhosis of liver/																

Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer) during 1965 (Contd.).

Cause of Death	All Ages Both Sexes	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks 1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
34. Cirrhosis of liver	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35. Other diseases of liver	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
36. Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
38. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
39. Infections of kidney	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1
40. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
41. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
43. Congenital malformations of nervous system and sense organs	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Congenital malformations of circulatory system	4	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Other congenital malformations	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Infections of the newborn	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Senility without mention of psychosis	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
50. Ill-defined and unknown causes	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
51. Motor vehicle accidents	7	5	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-
52. Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53. Accidents in the home	6	5	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
54. Other violence	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
55. Suicide and self-inflicted injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Causes	440	242	198	17	6	5	-	1	3	4	10	26	82	115	119	52

PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature still-births		
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a private maternity home										
					Nursed entirely at home or in a private maternity home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.						
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born		
		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hours of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In Hospital	At home	In private maternity home
2 lb. 3 oz. or less	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	7	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	18	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	39	4	2	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	1	-

APPENDIX NO. 3

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Children on Register Year of Birth 1965	1964	Pre-1964	Total Attendances Year of Birth 1965	Pre-1964
Alloa	49	132	124	72	687	1,229
Alva	50	47	57	27	377	680
Clackmannan	23	49	46	47	257	485
Coalsnaughton	20	9	15	13	43	131
Dollar	23	19	23	56	103	217
Menstrie	24	21	20	16	139	256
Sauchie	20	63	63	53	276	541
Tillicoultry	50	58	53	71	526	1,061
Tullibody (Abercromby)	22	49	50	70	172	371
Tullibody (St. Serf's)	23	47	62	55	155	448
TOTAL	304	494	513	480	2,735	5,419

APPENDIX NO. 4

DENTAL TREATMENT

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

INSPECTION

	Pre-School Children	M. & C. W. Cases	
		Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. examined	83	20	43
No. requiring treatment	83	20	43
No. accepting treatment	83	20	43
No. actually treated	83	20	43

Age Groups

	Pre-School Children
3 years and under	26
4 years and over	57

Treatment	Mothers and Pre-School Cases	
No. of appointments made	252	128
No. of appointments kept	252	128
No. of new patients	63	83
No. of former patients	189	45
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	-	15
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	23	-
No. of extractions in temporary teeth	-	142
No. of extractions in permanent teeth	175	-
No. of other operations	169	78
No. of Dentures (full)	35	-
No. of Dentures (part)	9	-
No. of Dentures (repairs)	6	-
No. of X-rays	3	-
No. of General Anaesthetics	7	29

APPENDIX NO. 5

HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

(1) Number of home visits and cases

Visited by Health Visitors, i.e. Certificated Health Visitors and others doing health visiting work	No. of Cases (1)	No. of Visits (2)
1. Expectant Mothers	598	1,841
2. Children born in 1965	749	6,487
3. Children born in 1964	853	6,920
4. Children born 1960-63	2,435	10,037
5. School Children	248	290
6. (a) Persons aged 65 and over	432 (415)	2,374 (2,370)
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	14	14
7. (a) Mental Health: care and aftercare	51	352
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	-	-
8. (a) Other hospital aftercare	308 (308)	317 (317)
(b) Persons included above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	-	-
9. Tuberculous households	227	1,114
10. Other infectious diseases	28	61
11. Other	187	203

Figures in brackets in 6 (a), 7 (a), and 8 (a) are included in the total for that category and refer to routine visits to patients whose names occur on hospital discharge lists.

DISTRICT	Cases	M.	F.	Age Groups					Nursing Procedure					Period of Care					TOTAL VISITS
				-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	General Nursing	Gyn.	Dressings	Injections	Other	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	Over 6 months	
ALLOA	217	66	151	3	2	27	56	129	77	9	43	71	17	48	43	34	11	81	5,987
X ALVA & MENSTRIE	65	13	52	-	-	13	14	38	20	1	12	27	5	8	25	7	5	20	1,532
X CLACKMANNAN & DISTRICT	127	65	62	19	18	31	23	36	13	2	73	32	7	54	44	11	2	16	1,415
X DOLLAR	55	15	40	1	2	6	5	41	20	3	13	15	4	11	10	3	8	23	1,805
SAUCHIE & FISHCROSS	90	29	61	2	1	23	20	44	22	-	13	40	15	26	26	11	6	21	1,931
TILLICOULTRY	127	42	85	-	3	16	32	76	42	12	15	46	12	31	48	7	7	34	3,198
TULLIBODY & CAMBUS	93	21	72	4	2	43	17	27	24	3	21	33	12	24	27	21	2	19	1,940
TOTAL	774	251	523	29	28	159	167	391	218	30	190	264	72	202	223	94	41	214	17,808

X Nurses also do Health Visiting and School Nursing.

APPENDIX NO. 7

PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Year of Birth	Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"						
1965	1	-							216
1964	239	-							192
1963	69	-							14
1962	16	-							14
1961	5	1							8
1960	-	1						1	2
1959	-	-						23	1
1958 or earlier	1	-						19	5

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS - AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Year of Birth	Smallpox (a)			Number receiving maintenance inoculations against					
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not Examined"	Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
1965	-	-						-	-
1964	-	-						-	1
1963	-	-						-	289
1962	-	-						-	27
1961	1	-						-	3
1960	-	-						482	2
1959	1	-						45	55
1958	-	-						2	2
1957	-	-						-	1
1956	-	-						-	-
1955 or earlier	389	17						178	-

PRIMARY VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Year of Birth	Number who have completed a full course of primary vaccination or immunisation against									
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)	Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis and Poliomyelitis (h)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not examined"							
1965	11	6							71	18
1964	79	21							95	48
1963	44	2							7	15
1962	14	5							2	3
1961	1	-							-	-
1960	2	-							-	-
1959	-	-							-	-
1958 or earlier	23	-							1	-

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS - GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Year of Birth	Number receiving maintenance inoculations against								
	Smallpox (a)			Diphtheria (b)	Tetanus (c)	Pertussis (d)	Diphtheria and Pertussis (e)	Diphtheria and Tetanus (f)	Pertussis Diphtheria and Tetanus (g)
	"Takes"	"No Takes"	"Not examined"						
1965	-	-							1
1964	-	-							8
1963	-	-							17
1962	2	-							6
1961	3	1							6
1960	2	-							-
1959	-	-							-
1958	1	-							-
1957	3	-							-
1956	3	-							1
1955 or earlier	131	-							5

APPENDIX NO. 8

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Oral Vaccination by Local Authority Staff

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1954-60	1943-53	Expectant Mothers	Adults 1933-42	Adults 1920-32	Adults Others
1st Dose	269	269	28	13	10	41	3	14	1	2	-
2nd Dose	210	275	28	13	11	6	1	12	-	3	-
3rd Dose	158	208	33	8	8	13	2	12	3	1	-
Booster Dose	-	1	-	-	1	590	-	-	-	-	-

Oral, and Quadrillin Vaccination by Family Doctors

1st Dose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd Dose	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Dose	27	109	26	5	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
Booster Dose	-	-	10	4	2	26	2	-	5	1	-
1st Quadrillin injection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2nd Quadrillin injection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd Quadrillin injection	18	48	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There were no Oral Vaccinations done by Factory Nurses.

APPENDIX NO. 9

TUBERCULOSIS

PART 1 - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Age-Groups									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	7
Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	8

11. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

	Age-Groups									
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	7
Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	1	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	8

111. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN TABLE 11 ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR

	Under 15 years	15 to under 45	45 and over	Total
Males	-	1	4	5
Females	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	4	5

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO, DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, SANATORIA OR WARDS IN OTHER HOSPITALS RESERVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

	In Hospital on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Hospital	In Hospital on December 31
Male Under 15 years	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	1	1	-	-
Male 15 - 45 years	1	2	2	-	1
Female	1	3	2	-	2
Male 45 years and over	2	9	5	* 1	5
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	15	10	1	8

* Non-Tuberculous Death.

V. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OTHER THAN THAT RESERVED FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

NIL.

VI. - NUMBER ON WAITING LIST FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AT 31st DECEMBER

(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

(Relating only to patients waiting for more than two weeks)

Under 15	Males	-
	Females	-
Adults	Males	-
	Females	-
Total		-

PART II - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS/

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd)

PART 11 - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

V11. - RETURN OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

V111. - NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR AND CONFIRMED TO BE SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Meningeal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Superficial Glands	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Genito-urinary Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART 111 - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS/

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART 111 - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

1X.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom:-				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	-	-	-	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

PART 1V - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

X. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

(only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included)

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Respiratory	Males	-	1	4	5	10	13	21	19	8	81
	Females	-	-	4	7	18	17	12	6	1	65
Non-Respiratory	Males	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	8
	Females	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	-	-	8

APPENDIX NO. 10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

DISEASE	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health										
	At age - Years										
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Removed to Hospital	Not removed to Hospital
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	8	2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	5
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
Food Poisoning	30	-	-	-	14	3	4	9	-	-	30
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	42	13	6	3	1	1	1	6	11	42	-
Pneumonia (Not otherwise notifiable)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total	88	17	12	6	15	5	6	16	11	51	37

REPORT

on the

School Health Services

For the Year ending 31st July, 1965

B. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1. General Statistics

A. Number of Schools - 23

B. Number of children in average attendance:-

School	Average No. on Roll	Average No. in Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Abercromby School, Tullibody	273.3	237.4	91.2
Alloa Academy Primary	114.0	106.0	93.0
Alloa Academy Secondary	680.4	658.4	96.8
Alva Academy	542.2	491.8	90.7
Banchory School, Tullibody	236.8	221.8	93.7
Clackmannan	329.0	315.0	95.6
Coalsnaughton	135.3	127.9	94.5
Strathdevon, Dollar.	142.4	135.7	95.3
Fishcross	85.0	79.0	92.9
Forebraes Secondary School, Alloa.	534.2	492.3	92.2
Forestmill	14.2	13.7	96.5
Grange Secondary School, Alloa.	550.5	488.2	88.7
Ludgate School, Alloa	33.2	31.1	93.7
Menstrie	139.4	131.0	94.0
Occupational Centre, Sauchie	21.1	20.1	94.0
Park School, Alloa	390.9	358.6	92.0
St. John's School, Alloa.	225.3	209.4	92.9
St. Mungo's School, Alloa.	691.4	629.5	91.0
St. Serf's School, Tullibody	279.6	260.2	93.0
Sauchie School	581.8	539.9	92.8
Hawkhill School, Alloa.	181.3	167.8	92.6
Sunnyside School, Alloa	438.0	409.3	93.4
Tillicoultry	592.4	562.0	94.0
	7,211.7	6,686.1	92.7

11. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS

For some time, the Education Committee have had a programme to recondition or replace unsatisfactory toilets in County Schools. Much work has been done in this programme but there are five schools still in need of major works. Two of these are under way at the present time, leaving three not yet commenced.

111. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Fully described in a previous report.

IV. MEDICAL INSPECTION FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS

In thirteen schools there are Medical Clinics. In five schools a classroom is used, in three schools a teachers' staffroom, and in two schools a dining room. In one school a headmaster's room, and in one school a janitor's room.

V. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

General Review

Presence of Parents

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 626 for the 1,385 children examined or 45.19 per cent as compared with 47.96 per cent last year.

The/

The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

	1965	1964
Age 5	90.3 per cent	87.9 per cent
Age 9	-	-
Age 13	0.9 per cent	4.0 per cent
Age 16	-	-

Average Heights and Weights

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

1 and 2 Clothing and footwear

No child was found to have defective clothing or footwear.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

3. Cleanliness

No child was defective in this respect at Routine Inspection.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

The supervision of cleanliness of all school children was maintained by the regular visits of the inspectresses to all schools. There was an increase noted in the number found to be verminous.

	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term	Total
Number of examinations for cleanliness	24,587	17,764	15,784	58,135
Number of examinations where nits were found	267	175	159	601
Number of examinations where vermin were found	24	11	16	51
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanliness	342	233	162	737
Number of treatments for uncleanliness	198	185	162	545
Number of Registered letters sent	9	8	1	18
Number of Home Visits	63	38	34	135

4. Skin Conditions

The number of skin conditions has decreased from nineteen cases last year to eight this year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	8	-
% defective	0.58%	

5. Nutritional State

Thirty-five children were considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition, same as last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	35	1
% defective	2.53%	

6./

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy

Fourteen children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	14	-
% defective	1.01%	

7. Nasopharyngeal Conditions

Sixty-six children were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Thirty-two of these suffered from enlarged and/or infected tonsils and adenoids. Eleven from nasal conditions (mostly catarrh) and twenty-three from enlarged glands.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	66	8
% defective	4.76%	

8. Eyes

(a) External Diseases

The number of children with external diseases of the eye was 9 compared with 18 last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	9	2
% defective	0.65%	

(b) Defective Vision

At routine inspection 13 children were referred for refraction.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	699	
No. defective	40	16
% defective	5.72%	

Routine testing takes place at 5 years, 7 years, 9 years, 13 years and 16 years.

The visual acuity of the 7 year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population and 22 out of 668 examined showed a visual acuity of 6/12 and worse and were referred for refraction.

The screening of 5 year old children with the 'E Test' continued. Of the 686 children tested, 7 were referred for refraction, 5 of whom were prescribed with spectacles.

For colour vision, routine testing is undertaken at 9 years, 13 years and 16 years.

Special cases can be referred for testing at any time.

9. Ears

(a) Diseases

There were two cases of otorrhoea, compared with one last year, and one other disease of the ear.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	3	4
% defective	0.22%	

(b)/

(b) Defective Hearing

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
Grade I (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over).	41	17
Grade IIa (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher).	10	3
Grade IIb (Special School Education required).	-	-
Grade III (Special School Education required).	-	-

(c) The Early Ascertainment of Deafness

Individual testing by Audiometer is carried out at 5 years, 7 years, 9 years and 13 years. Special cases can be referred for testing at any time. Two thousand five hundred and forty-seven were examined during the year. Details are shown in Table No. V.

The number of children with defective hearing is shown in the Table of Exceptional children.

The Audiometer is regularly tested and overhauled at the Physics Laboratory of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

10. Speech

Six children were found to have speech defects.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	6	-
% defective	0.43%	

11. Mental and Nervous conditions

Seven children were considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions, compared with nineteen last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	7	-
% defective	0.50%	

12. Circulatory System

Seven children were found to have disease of the circulatory system.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	7	-
% defective	0.50%	

13./

13. Lungs.

Children with lung diseases numbered ten compared with fifteen last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	10	-
% defective	0.72%	

14. Deformities

The number of children with deformities numbered five, compared with fifteen last year.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	5	-
% defective	0.36%	

15. Infectious Diseases

No cases of infectious diseases were found at Routine Inspection.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	-	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

16. Other Diseases or Defects

Two children were found to be suffering from other diseases or defects.

	Routine Cases	Special Cases
No. examined	1,385	
No. defective	2	11
% defective	0.14%	

17. Conclusion

Of the children examined 87.73 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 87.87 per cent last year. Forty-eight children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, compared with fifty-four last year.

V1./

V1. MEDICAL TREATMENT

A. Minor Ailments

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

No. of cases treated:-

	No. treated in Local Authority Clinics	No. treated in Hospital (in-patient)
(1) Cuts, bruises, sprains and minor injuries, etc.	1,388	47
(2) Diseases of the ear	60	1
(3) Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision	36	3
(4) Diseases of the skin:-		
Ringworm (scalp)	-	-
X-ray treatment	-	-
Other treatment	52	-
Ringworm (body)	3	-
Scabies	8	-
Impetigo	3	-
Other diseases	300	-
	1,850	51

Total attendances at Authority's Clinics - 3,059

B. Defective Vision and Squint - Eye Clinic:-

	School	Pre-school
Number of children examined by Eye Specialist	682	95
Total attendances at Eye Clinic	969	185
Number requiring glasses in the following groups	221	32

Age-group	Systematics	Specials	Re-exams
Under 5	23	-	9
Entrants	8	-	-
7+	10		
9+	9	26	164
13+	4		
16+	-		

No. of cases treated in Hospital:-
(1) Defective Vision and Squint 7
(2) Other Diseases of the Eye 1
(3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary 97

C. Ear, Nose and Throat Operations:- 250

Of these, 247 were removal of tonsils and adenoids, and 3 were other operations.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds a clinic in the Health Department each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the Physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	School	Pre-school
Number of children examined by Specialist	60	58
Number of attendances	95	102
Number of children treated in Hospital or attending other clinics	5	1
Massage Clinic		
Number of children treated	213	48
Number of attendances	1,589	388
Ultra Violet Light Clinic		
Number of children treated	18	24
Number of attendances	193	273

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE-GROUPS (CLINIC CASES)

DIAGNOSIS	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15+ yrs.
Arthrogryphosis	-	-	1	-
Poliomyelitis	-	1	2	-
Spastic	-	4	1	-
Perthes Disease	-	2	1	-
Congenital Deformities	4	-	2	1
Foot Strain	-	-	1	-
Bow Legs	1	-	-	-
Knock Knees	10	2	-	-
Hallux Valgus	-	-	1	-
Hen Toes	7	-	1	-
Delayed Walking	3	-	-	-
Flat Feet	-	3	1	-
Trigger Thumb	1	-	-	-
Others	33	20	16	2
	59	32	27	3

V11. DENTAL REPORT

Six thousand three hundred and seventeen children (88.1% of the school population) were examined at routine school inspections and 2,992 (47.3%) were found to be requiring treatment and of these, 1,608 (53.7%) accepted treatment in local authority clinics.

There were 848 attendances for emergency treatment.

A new clinic was opened in St. Serf's School in January, 1965 to serve the Tullibody Primary Schools and this should save a considerable amount of school time which was formerly lost travelling into Bedford House. One Dental Officer divides his time between the Tullibody and Tillicoultry Clinics.

The Dental Department took part in the All Scotland Dental Health Campaign organised by the Home and Health Department and was aimed mainly at the primary school children and lasted for 4 weeks in March.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the pupils, parents and teaching staffs by the Campaign which included Teeth Cleaning Record Cards, Happy Smile badges, Carnival Head, Sheet Music and Gramaphone Records of the Happy Smile Song, Poster Competitions and Films. There was a very marked improvement in the oral hygiene during and shortly after the Campaign and, although this high standard has not been maintained, it is hoped that many of the children will remember the lessons learnt during the Campaign.

The Dental Department thanks the Headmasters, Teachers and Health Visitors for their co-operation throughout the year and especially for their help and enthusiasm during the Dental Health Campaign.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Age	Systematic Examinations	Special and Emergency Cases Inspected	Total
4	-	-	-
5	682	107	789
6	585	68	653
7	595	89	684
8	605	112	717
9	473	63	536
10	555	72	627
11	514	66	580
12	508	78	586
13	651	87	738
14	665	62	727
15	299	23	322
16+	185	21	306
	6,317	848	7,165

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Analysis of Inspection

	ROUTINE INSPECTION					SPECIAL AND EMERGENCY CASES	
Age	No. Exam.	No. Recd.	%	No. Accept.	%	No. Recd.	No. Accept.
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	682	190	27.8	107	56.3	107	107
6	585	182	31.1	114	62.6	68	68
7	595	304	51.0	149	49.0	89	89
8	605	316	52.2	175	55.3	112	112
9	473	256	54.1	149	58.1	63	63
10	555	317	57.1	185	58.3	72	72
11	514	305	59.3	187	61.3	66	66
12	508	241	47.4	83	34.4	78	78
13	651	267	41.0	150	56.1	87	87
14	665	373	56.1	170	45.5	62	62
15	299	181	60.5	99	54.6	23	23
16	117	37	31.6	20	54.0	15	15
17+	68	23	33.8	20	86.9	6	6
	6,317	2,992	47.3	1,608	53.7	848	848

Analysis of Treatment/

Analysis of Treatment

Nature of Work Done	Routine	Special and Emergency	Total
Visits to School (No. of sessions)	54	-	54
Attendances at Surgery	1,137	-	1,137
Children Inspected at School	6,317	-	6,317
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	848	848
No. of Appointments made	6,318	848	7,166
No. of Appointments broken	1,049	-	1,049
1st Visits	1,768	848	2,616
2nd or Subsequent Visits	3,522	680	4,202
Completed Treatments	1,342	251	1,593
TREATMENT			
No. of Fillings - Permanent Teeth	3,221	320	3,541
No. of Fillings - Temporary Teeth	133	36	169
No. of Other Operations.			
Permanent Teeth	1,269	515	1,784
Temporary Teeth	193	145	338
No. of Extractions.			
Permanent Teeth	631	231	862
Temporary Teeth	922	476	1,398
General Anaesthetics	278	121	399
No. of Dentures			
Partial	34	-	34
Full	3	-	3
Repairs	15	-	15
No. of X-rays	75	-	75
Orthodontics			
Appliances Inserted	25	-	25
Repairs	1	-	1
X-rays	1	-	1
Extractions	43	-	43

Dental Staff

	Dental Surgeons	Dental Surgery Assistants	Dental Hygienists and Ancillaries
No. of Staff	3	3	-
Establishment of posts agreed by Council	3	3	-
No. in post at end of school year			
(1) Whole-time	3	3	-
(2) Part-time - Orthodontist	1 (half day per month)	-	-
(a) Total whole-time equivalent	$2\frac{11}{12}$	3	-
(b) Average No. in post during school year	3	3	-
No. of vacancies at end of school year.	-	-	-

Allocation of Time

Maximum potential No. of half-days in year			
Actual half-days	1,370	-	-
Inspection	54	-	-
Treatment - School	1,137	-	-
Treatment - Orthodontics	30	-	-
Treatment - Maternity and Child Welfare	54	-	-
Dental Health Education	51	-	-
Administration	26	-	-
Absent Illness	4	40	-
Miscellaneous	14	-	-
Total actual Half-days	1,370	40	-

VIII/

VIII Special Schools and Classes

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year 40 pupils were in attendance, and 21 children were at the Occupational Centre in Sauchie.

IX Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene

As in previous years children from some schools were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of March and others attended Middleton Camp School, Gorebridge, in June.

Provision of Mid-day Meals

The provision of two course dinners to all schools in the County continued throughout the year, at a charge of 1/-d. per day, the meals being supplied from the Central Kitchen at Tillicoultry, and the Kitchens at Alloa Academy, Banchory School, Forebraes School, St. Serf's School, St. Mungo's School and Hawkhill School. The Kitchen at Strathdevon School, Dollar, was brought into operation on 24.2.65.

The number of pupils taking meals as shown in the annual return to the Scottish Education Department was 1,785.

Dining Halls

Dining arrangements are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alva Academy	Forebraes, Alloa
Coalsnaughton	Banchory, Tullibody
Clackmannan	Menstrie
Strathdevon, Dollar	Tillicoultry
Sunnyside, Alloa	Grange, Alloa
Sauchie	Occupational Centre, Sauchie
Park, Alloa	Ludgate, Alloa
Abercromby, Tullibody	Forestmill
Alloa Academy (Secondary)	St. John's, Alloa
St. Mungo's R.C., Alloa	Alloa Academy (Primary)
St. Serf's, Tullibody	Hawkhill, Alloa
Fishcross	

Milk in Schools Scheme.

This scheme, which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils, operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating. The number of children taking milk as shown in the Annual Return to the Scottish Education Department was 5,974.

All schools in the County take part in the scheme.

Supply of Footwear, Clothing, etc.

During the year, 45 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee.

INSPECTION/

INSPECTION CLINICS

Conditions		No. of Cases Excluded from School	No. of Cases not Excluded from School	Total
Impetigo		-	-	-
Scabies		-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm		-	-	-
Other Skin Affections		-	-	-
Verminous cases		-	-	-
Infectious Diseases		-	-	-
Affections of the Throat		-	-	-
" " " Glands		-	-	-
" " " Eyes	(Conjunctivitis	-	-	-
	(Blepharitis	-	-	-
Otorrhoea		-	-	-
Affections of Heart and Anaemia		-	-	-
" " Lungs	(Bronchitis	-	-	-
	(Tuberculosis	-	-	-
	(Suspected T.B.	-	-	-
	(Others	-	-	-
" " Nervous System	(Chorea	-	-	-
	(Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B.	(Skin	-	-	-
	(Glands	-	-	-
	(Bones	-	-	-
Other Conditions		-	2	2
		-	2	2
Re-examinations		-	-	-
		-	2	2

Table I/

TABLE I

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED

	Systematic Examinations	Other Systematic Examinations
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	361	14
Girls	325	22
Born in year 1955 (aged nine+)		
Boys	-	-
Girls	-	-
Born in year 1951 (aged thirteen+)		
Boys	291	3
Girls	312	8
Born in year 1948 (aged sixteen+)		
Boys	50	1
Girls	46	-
	1,385	65

Total		1,450
(b) Cases specially presented		46
Re-examinations		4,126
		5,622

The total number examined last year 5,743.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	32
Second Age Group	-
Third Age Group	12
Secondary Age Group	1
Other Systematic Examinations	3
	48

Table II/

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All ages Boys	All ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
1. Clothing:-											
Unsatisfactory		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%		-		-		-		-		-	
2. Footgear:-											
Unsatisfactory		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%		-		-		-		-		-	
3. Cleanliness of:-											
(a) Head:- Dirty, Nits or Vermin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Body:- Dirty		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%		-		-		-		-		-	

40/

Nature of Defect	examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
4. Conditions of Skin:-											
(a) Head:-											
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Body:-											
Ringworm		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impetigo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases		1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	5
		0.28	0.61	-	-	0.34	0.64	2.00	2.17	0.43	0.73
Totals		1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	5
	%	(0.44)		-		(0.50)		(2.08)		(0.58)	
5. Nutritional State:-											
Slightly Defective		4	4	-	-	9	13	3	1	16	18
		1.11	1.23	-	-	3.09	4.17	6.00	2.17	2.28	2.63
Bad		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
		-	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.14	-
Totals		4	4	-	-	10	13	3	1	17	18
	%	(1.17)		-		(3.81)		(4.11)		(2.53)	

6./

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy:-		6	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	8
		1.66	1.85	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	0.85	1.17
	%	(1.75)		-		(0.33)		-		(1.01)	
7. Naso-Pharynx:-											
(a) Nose:-											
Obstruction (for observation)		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		0.28	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.15
Obstruction (probably adenoids for operation)		3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2
		0.83	0.31	-	-	-	0.32	-	-	0.43	0.29
Other Conditions		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
		0.55	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	0.29
(b) Throat:-											
Tonsils requiring observation		7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9
		1.94	2.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.32
Tonsils requiring operation		7	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	8
Other Conditions		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(c) Glands:-											
Requiring observation		7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
		1.94	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.46
Requiring operation		4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Totals		32	32	-	-	-	2	-	-	32	34
	%	(9.33)		-		(0.33)		-		(4.76)	

8./

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
8. Eyes:-	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
(a) External Diseases:-											
Blepharitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corneal Opacities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strabismus		7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
		1.94	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.15
Other Diseases		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-
Totals		8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
%		(1.31)		-		-		-		(0.65)	
(b) Defective Vision:-											
Total number subjected to routine vision testing	699	-	-	-	-	291	312	50	46	341	358
Fair vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles		-	-	-	-	16	12	1	3	17	15
		-	-	-	-	5.50	3.85	2.00	6.52	4.98	4.19
Bad vision, 6/18 or worse in better eye with or without spectacles		-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	1	7
		-	-	-	-	0.34	1.28	-	6.52	0.29	1.95
Totals		-	-	-	-	17	16	1	6	18	22
%		-		-		(3.81)		(7.29)		(5.72)	

Recommended/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
Recommended for refraction		3	4	-	-	2	3	-	1	5	8
		0.83	1.23	-	-	0.69	0.96	-	2.17	0.71	1.17
		% (1.02)		-		(0.82)		(1.04)		(0.93)	
No. wearing spectacles		10	10	-	-	18	17	6	7	34	34
		2.77	3.08	-	-	6.18	5.45	12.00	15.22	4.34	4.98
		% (2.91)		-		(5.80)		(13.54)		(4.90)	
9. Ears:-											
(a) Diseases:-											
Otorrhoea		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
		0.28	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.28	-
Other Diseases		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals		1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
		% (0.29)		-		(0.16)		-		(0.22)	

(b)/

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
(b) Defective Hearing:-											
Grade I		3 0.83	1 0.31	- -	- -	6 2.06	4 1.28	- -	- -	9 1.28	5 0.73
Grade IIa		1 0.28	- -	- -	- -	3 1.03	- -	- -	- -	4 0.57	- -
Grade IIb		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		4	1	-	-	9	4	-	-	13	5
%		(0.73)		-		(2.15)		-		(1.29)	
10. Speech:-											
Defective Articulation		2 0.55	2 0.61	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 0.28	2 0.29
Stammering		- -	- -	- -	- -	2 0.69	- -	- -	- -	2 0.28	- -
Totals		2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	2
%		(0.58)		-		(0.33)		-		(0.43)	

11./

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
11. Mental and Nervous Condition:-											
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause)		1 0.28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.14	- -
(b) Dull (intrinsically)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Mentally defective (educable)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Mentally defective (ineducable)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Highly nervous or unstable		2 0.55	- -	- -	- -	1 0.34	- -	- -	- -	3 0.43	- -
(f) Difficult in behaviour		- -	2 0.61	- -	- -	1 0.34	- -	- -	- -	1 0.14	2 0.29
Totals		3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
	%	(0.73)		-		(0.33)		-		(0.50)	

12./

Nature of Defect	Total examined Boys	Total examined Girls	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385		361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
12. Circulatory System:-												
(a) Organic Heart Diseases:-												
(1) Congenital			3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2
			0.83	0.61	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.57	0.29
(2) Acquired			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Functional Conditions			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Anaemia			1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals			4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2
%			(0.87)		-		(0.16)		-		(0.50)	
13. Lungs:-												
Chronic bronchitis			-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
			-	0.31	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.14	0.15
Suspected tuberculosis			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases			4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	2
			1.11	0.61	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.85	0.29
Totals			4	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3
%			(1.02)		-		(0.50)		-		(0.72)	

14./

Nature of Defect	Total examined at all ages	Entrants Boys	Entrants Girls	Second Age-group Boys	Second Age-group Girls	Third Age-group Boys	Third Age-group Girls	Fourth Age-group Boys	Fourth Age-group Girls	All Ages Boys	All Ages Girls
	1,385	361	325	-	-	291	312	50	46	702	683
14. Deformities:-											
(a) Congenital		1 0.28	3 0.92	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.14	3 0.44
(b) Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(c) Acquired (Probable rickets)		- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(d) Acquired (Other causes)		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.34	- -	- -	- -	1 0.14	- -
Totals		1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
%		(0.58)		-		(0.16)		-		(0.36)	
15. Infectious Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Other Diseases or Defects		- -	- -	- -	- -	1 0.34	- -	1 2.00	- -	2 0.28	- -
%		-		-		(0.16)		(1.04)		(0.14)	

TABLE III.

Systematic Medical Examinations

Classification	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I. Children free from defects	595	86.73	-	-	536	88.88	84	87.50	1,215	87.73
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from:-										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	14	2.04	-	-	24	3.98	6	6.25	44	3.18
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment; or	9	1.31	-	-	1	0.17	-	-	10	0.72
(c) Both (a) and (b)	1	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.07
Total	24	3.50	-	-	25	4.15	6	6.25	55	3.97
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks.	10	1.46	-	-	3	0.50	1	1.04	14	1.01
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III. distinguishing cases:-										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible.	56	8.16	-	-	37	6.14	3	3.13	96	6.93
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g. without complete restoration of function.	1	0.15	-	-	2	0.33	2	2.08	5	0.36
Total	57	8.31	-	-	39	6.47	5	5.21	101	7.29
Total number of children examined	686	100%	-	-	603	100%	96	100%	1,385	100%

TABLE IV

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School Age in the Area

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At No Schools or Institutions	At Hospital or Other Institutions	Total
1. Blind	-	-	-	6	6
2. Partially Sighted:-					
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	-	-	-	-	-
3. Deaf:-					
Grade I	135	-	-	-	135
Grade IIa	55	-	-	-	55
Grade IIb	1	-	-	-	1
Grade III	-	1	-	7	8
4. Defective Speech:-					
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	5	-	-	-	5
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years):-					
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	-	34	-	-	34
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	9	-	7	16
(c) Maladjusted	-	-	-	1	1
6. Epilepsy:-					
(a) Mild and occasional	10	-	-	-	10
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school)	-	-	-	1	1

7./

Disability	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At No Schools or Institutions	At Hospital or Other Institutions	Total
7. Physically Defective:- (Children between 5 and 16 years)					
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	-	-	-	-	-
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	27	-	2	4	33
(c) Organic heart disease	18	-	-	-	18
(d) Other causes of ill-health	103	-	1	1	105
8. Multiple defects:-					
I	-	1	-	-	1
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	-	1	-	-	1
IV	-	-	-	-	-
V	-	1	1	-	2
VI	-	-	-	-	-
VII	-	-	-	-	-
VIII	-	-	-	-	-
IX	-	1	-	-	1
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	19	3	-	22

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

	Age Group			
	5	9	13	16
Boys				
Average age in years	$5^{1}/_{12}$	$9^{7}/_{12}$	$13^{8}/_{12}$	$16^{7}/_{12}$
Number examined	361	297	291	50
Height in inches	42.8	49.8	66.00	67.6
Weight in lbs.	42.5	66.9	95.2	139.8
Girls				
Average age in years	$5^{1}/_{12}$	$9^{7}/_{12}$	$13^{9}/_{12}$	$16^{7}/_{12}$
Number examined	325	288	312	46
Height in inches	42.2	52.2	66.2	62.4
Weight in lbs.	41.2	67.9	99.3	122.7

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections

Age 5	90.3%
Age 9	-
Age 13	0.9%
Age 16	-

TABLE V.

Audiometric Tests - 1964-65.

Term	Total	1959 (5 years)				1957 (7 years)				1955 (9 years)				1951 (13 years)				Specials			
		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded		Tested	Failed	Graded	
				I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa			I	IIa
Sept. 1964	1,245	416	3	2	1	382	13	10	3	337	3	3	-	103	1	1	-	7	7	6	1
Jan. 1965	802	193	2	1	1	128	7	7	-	136	3	3	-	300	9	6	3	45	7	7	-
Apr. 1965	569	155	5	4	1	124	1	1	-	119	1	-	1	154	3	3	-	17	6	4	2
	2,616	764	10	7	3	634	21	18	3	592	7	6	1	557	13	10	3	69	20	17	3
Percentage			1.31	0.92	0.39		3.31	2.84	0.47		1.18	1.01	0.17		2.33	1.79	0.54		28.98	24.64	4.35

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

ANNUAL REPORT.

by the

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

for the year, 1965.

The Scottish Home and Health Department,
The Convener and Members of Clackmannan County Council &
The Provosts, Magistrates and Members of the Town Councils of
Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry and Dollar.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As required by statute I enclose my Annual Report for 1965 on the sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Pat M. Robertson.

County Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
ALLOA.

FOREWORD.

In last year's Annual Report mention was made that it did not pretend to present an exhaustive review of the year's activities of the Department. This is even more so the case this year, as for the greater part of the year the staffing situation in the Department was acute indeed.

The County Council agreed in the Spring of the year to appoint one additional Assistant to the Staff of the Department, but the earliest vacancy filled was in July by the late Mr. W. Mathieson. It was with great regret and a sense of shock that the news of his death in a car accident, after only working two weeks in the Department, was received. A further appointment was made in September, but a vacancy still existed at the end of the year. In essence this meant that the Department subsisted for the greater part of the year, generally two or three under establishment.

Again the activities of the Department were further disrupted by the food poisoning outbreak mentioned in the main narrative of the Report, while at the same time the aftermath of the Para Typhoid outbreak of the previous year was still being cleared up, and along with it an attempt to clear up the back log of work which had accumulated.

I would with sincerity like to place on record, once again, my thanks and appreciation of the efforts of my own Staff during the year, under somewhat trying circumstances, and for the general co-operation and help received from Officials and Members of the various Local Authorities.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector for 1965.

Infectious Diseases.

Work continued early in 1965 into following up the Para Typhoid B outbreak which occurred in September, 1964.

One member of staff was, in fact, seconded to carry out the necessary work in checking on former patients who had returned to their work in the factory involved. Work was also continued in relation to sewer swabbing and other related duties.

It was, therefore, disturbing to say the least when in March a report was made that several people had suffered from sickness and diarrhoea in another factory in the area. The position was immediately investigated along with the Medical Officer of Health when it was found that some ninety people had suffered from mild attacks of sickness and diarrhoea over a few days with a history that a week previous several of the staff had complained of similar symptoms.

Detailed investigations were carried out, including the obtaining of specimens from people who had been affected, and bacteriological samples were also taken from food remaining in the canteen. The clinical symptoms suggested that it was a form of mild food poisoning and this was confirmed by the bacteriological laboratory who reported evidence of Clostridium Welchii in food which had been sampled from the canteen refrigerator. Investigations showed that the majority of sufferers had, in fact, partaken of the meals in the canteen and it became fairly quickly apparent that cold brisket beef was the food responsible. After detailed questioning of the canteen staff it was found that the long established practise of immediately and rapidly cooling brisket beef after cooking had been departed from on this occasion, apparently on well meaning advice. In fact, the beef on this occasion had been allowed to cool slowly overnight in the canteen. The effective temperature range in the canteen, even overnight, was in the region of 70 to 75°Fahrenheit. The media and the incubation period were, therefore, perfect for the growth of this type of food poisoning organism.

It can well be imagined that despite the mildness of this illness, a considerable disruptive effect took place on the work of the Department, and for a month or thereby much detailed work went into checking all aspects of the outbreak.

One interesting feature emerged. The water supply used for drinking in the main part of the factory was, in fact, obtained from a nearby stream. This stream, in fact, flowed through ground on which sheep grazed, through a golf course, thereafter alongside a main road and was, therefore, opened to pollution of various types at many points en route. There was, however, never any suggestion that the supply was ever involved in any illness in the factory, but it was obviously unsatisfactory. This fact the management were quick to appreciate and very shortly arranged to have a connection made to the County Mains Supply.

The lesson to be learned from this outbreak has been hammered home many times before, but is worth repeating.

1. To avoid reheating food.

2. To ensure that foodstuffs already cooked to be served the following day should be cooled as rapidly as possible.

During/

During the outbreak every facility was offered by the management and thanks is due to them and to the workers in the factory for their effective co-operation with the Department in reaching the source of the outbreak.

Earlier in the year along with Doctor Borrowman a visit was made to the Central Public Health Laboratory at Collindale who the previous year had taken so much interest and so much trouble in relation to the Para Typhoid B outbreak. The information gained on this visit was of considerable value and it was possible to clear up many outstanding points.

Food Hygiene.

During the year a total number of 215 visits of inspection were paid to food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Steady, if not spectacular progress could be recorded in relation to most premises. Emphasis was placed on the need for general cleanliness in all premises, which in fact can be fairly readily achieved without a mass of sophisticated equipment.

A number of visits were paid to food premises along with the Area Food and Dairy Officer of the Scottish Home and Health Department, and once again the support and encouragement received from this Officer requires to be acknowledged.

Probably the most disappointing of all the food premises was bakeries. While admitting the special difficulties that confront this trade, it still appears to be the one which is lagging behind, and further attention will be devoted to these premises.

The usual miscellaneous complaints from members of the public were dealt with during the year, and a resume of some of these complaints is given below.

At the same time as the food poisoning outbreak mentioned earlier in the Report was being dealt with an elastoplast bandage was found in some sliced black pudding purchased by a lady in Alloa. After investigation the matter was referred to the Procurator Fiscal, and because of the difficulties in obtaining satisfactory evidence, a strong warning letter was written by the Procurator Fiscal to the firm concerned.

Shortly after this incident another householder on opening a tin of grapefruit was astonished to discover an open packet of cashew type nuts in the tin. The question was taken up with the importers of the goods whose manufacturer's premises were in the Middle East. The importers in turn referred the matter to the manufacturers, who in reply stated that the canning factory was in Israel, was of very modern design and their only explanation was that the item had been deliberately introduced, probably by a disgruntled member of their staff. The firm explained that since the factory was opened many millions of cans had been produced without complaint. The importers after expressing their regrets at the incident pressed the matter with the manufacturers to ensure that such a situation would not arise again. Statutory action in this case would have been difficult, indeed, because of warranty provisions and other legal barriers.

In another case a complaint was made about a morning roll purchased from a baker's shop in Alloa. The roll contained a cockroach. The premises were examined when evidence of a fairly serious cockroach infestation was discovered and a series of disinfestation measures were carried out by the Department. Once again a report on the matter was made to the Procurator Fiscal.

Several further cases were investigated. One was in respect of a complaint about the sale of a can of fruit which was leaking. The retailer's stock was checked and a warning given about the sale of doubtful/

doubtful cans in future. The other complaint related to the sale of packaged sausages from a refrigerated counter. The sausages on being opened and cooked were found to be sour. On investigation it was found that the reason for this was due to poor stock rotation in the refrigerated counter. The other stock in the cabinet was, however, satisfactory. A warning was given to the owner of the premises about proper stock rotation.

There has always been some difficulty in ensuring that stock was properly handled in refrigerated counters and for some time now it has been felt that manufacturers should, in fact, adopt a method of coding which would be known to Local Authority Officers so that at any one time a spot check could reveal whether or not stock had been held too long in refrigerated cabinets. This particular idea has, however, as yet not found favour by the appropriate authorities.

A complaint in a different vein was examined at some length. This related to the hygiene of fish transport to the area. Several fish-mongers complained about broken boxes being delivered to them with evidence that the contents had been contaminated by dirt en route. In some cases the fish was considered unsaleable. The whole question was referred ultimately to the Scottish Home and Health Department along with the White Fish Authority and it is pleasing to record that suitable co-operation was forthcoming and that changes were made in the method and type of fish transportation with result that complaints in this direction have now ceased.

A random sample taken of a tin of scampi showed when the tin was opened that there was evidence of some deterioration of the metal lining. It was suspected that there might be some metallic contamination of the product and the Public Analyst was asked to examine the contents. In his Report he stated that tin was present in the scampi to the extent of 75 parts per million. This was, however, under the suggested permissible limit of 250 parts per million. Further samples taken were found to be satisfactory but the firm in question were informed of the position for their interest.

Yet another complaint related to the presence of a foreign object in a bottle of beer. On examination this was found to be a mould growth which is usually associated with improperly cleansed bottles. It was felt that this could well have been an isolated example of a "rogue" bottle slipping through the bottle washing plant, but the question was raised with the manufacturers. There was no real danger to health from the product, but the physical appearance of the liquid could have had an upsetting affect on a potential customer.

Investigations were made into a complaint of bacon infested with insects which were subsequently proved to be fly maggots. It was not possible to link the shop selling the bacon with the infestation, but both management and staff were warned about need for special care in storage and handling of bacon and other products.

Another case of faulty stock rotation was investigated when a complaint was received about a haggis which had been in a fairly advanced state of decomposition when taken home by the purchaser. A routine check showed that the remaining stock was in good condition and a warning was issued in this particular case.

It should not be assumed from the nature and apparent volume of the complaints described previously that standards in relation to Food Hygiene in the County have slipped to any great degree during the year. Rather it is felt that it points to the fact that at long last the public are becoming much more Food Hygiene conscious and are much more willing to draw the attention of the Sanitary Department to unsatisfactory conditions. There is, however, still a decided reluctance on behalf of members of the public to come forward and give evidence should it be decided that a prosecution is/

is warranted in a particular case. This is a regrettable situation, but is not, of course, confined to public health work.

Milk and Dairies.

With the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965, a full Report was made to the Health Committee on the administration of the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders during the period 1962 - 1965. As a matter of general interest extracts from this report are given under.

1,970 bacteriological samples were taken over the four year period from the 24 producers, 218 failing to comply giving an overall percentage satisfactory of 88.93%.

In addition 224 samples of pastuerised milk were taken, 211 or 94.2% being satisfactory.

141 Chemical samples of milk were obtained and only one failed to comply.

This record was a creditable one for all sections of the dairy industry in the County.

The new standards which producers, etc. will require to attain under the Milk (Special Designations) (Scotland) Order, 1965 are given below.

Under the 1951 Order, which is now repealed, there existed the following designations for milk:- Pasteurised, Sterilised, Certified and Tuberculin Tested. Certified and Tuberculin Tested grades have now been replaced by Premium and Standard grades. The terms Pasteurised and Sterilised are retained.

Premium Milk.

This Designation differs from Certified Milk in the following ways:-

Temperature.

The milk must be cooled to at least 45°F immediately after production and after being put into retail containers must not exceed 50°F until it leaves the retailer's premises. (Certified Milk required to be cooled to 50°F immediately after production. There was no temperature control thereafter.)

Bacteriological Control.

The tests for Premium grade have been made more stringent, viz:- not more than 15,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacillus present in 1/100 millilitre compared with a maximum bacterial count of 30,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacillus in 1/10 millilitre for the old Certified grade.

Chemical Control.

There is an added test which Premium Milk must pass; this is in relation to chemical quality. The minimum standard is at least 3.5% milk fat and not less than 8.5% milk solids other than fat. (The presumptive standard for genuine milk, under the Sale of Milk Regulations is 3% milk fat and 8.5% non-fatty solids.)

There was no chemical control on Certified Milk, other than the normal presumptive standard described above.

General Provisions Relating to Premium Grade./

General Provisions Relating to Premium Grade.

These are similar to those presently in existence for Certified Milk namely:-

1. The milk must not be heat treated in any way likely to affect its nature or qualities.

2. Every retail container must bear prominently the name of the premises of the producer and the words "Premium Milk". Where the container is a bottle this information must be on the cap, and can also be on the bottle.

3. The milk must not be removed from retail containers or the caps or fastenings of such containers be removed before delivery to the consumer.

Standard Milk.

This grade is, in fact, an "improved" Tuberculin Tested grade.

Temperature Control.

After September, 1966 producers must be able to cool milk immediately after production to at least 50°F. At present the maximum temperature for Tuberculin Tested Milk after production is 60°F. This is an important change as it is impossible to obtain a temperature of under 50°F without refrigerated cooling. The producers, therefore, relying on water cooling only will require to install new cooling equipment.

Bacteriological Control.

Once again the conditions have been made more onerous. The standard of not more than 50,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacillus in 1/1,000 millilitre is more difficult to obtain than the standard for Tuberculin Tested Milk which was not more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre and no coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre.

In addition to the tests for both grades of milk, i.e. Premium and Standard being made more stringent the tests themselves have been made the more searching by changing the laboratory methods of examining samples. The incubation period for samples has been increased from 48 hours to 72 hours and the incubating temperature reduced from 37.5°C to 30°C.

There is no temperature control in relation to Standard Milk after it has left the producer's premises. In other respects, however, the conditions relating to marking of bottles, etc. are similar to those for Premium Milk.

Pasteurised Milk.

There are a few changes affecting this grade. After processing the temperature of the milk must be immediately reduced to 45°F compared with 50°F previously.

There has been introduced a new and improved test for determining whether the milk has, in fact, been suitably heat treated.

An earlier suggestion, that the coliform test should be discontinued for this grade of milk has not been accepted and the test has been retained. Pasteurised Milk should, therefore, contain no Coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre.

Other provisions relating to this grade of milk in respect of retail sale, etc. remains substantially as before.

Licences/

Licences were granted for eight producers to supply Premium Milk, and fifteen for Standard Milk.

Eleven Dealers' Licences for Premium Milk, thirteen for Standard Milk and forty-five in respect of Pasteurised Milk were also granted.

There were few complaints during the year.

One complaint was made in connection with the condition of bottles and crates returned to a local creamery from another Authority's area. Some of the bottles were in a disgraceful condition and were covered with grit, dirt and coated with an oily compound. On investigation it was found that the bottles while awaiting collection had been stored underneath where workmen were repairing a roof and had been contaminated by the materials used in the repair work. This, however, resulted in the loss of some nine dozen bottles to the firm concerned; a loss which was completely unnecessary.

The two pasteurisation plants worked well during the year and were well maintained by the managements concerned.

Twenty-six samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in connection with the presence of penicillin or other antibiotics. In one case it was reported by the Analyst that the residual was on the border line permitted. The farmer in question was informed of the position and further samples proved negative.

During the year the Local Authority were advised that, in the not too distant future, milk sampling would be undertaken at Stirling Royal Infirmary instead of at the Ruchill Hospital Laboratory at Paisley. If this does, in fact, become a reality much time and trouble will be saved by the Staff in carrying out their duties under the Milk and Dairies Legislation, and much more investigation work will be possible than hitherto. The assistance of the West of Scotland College of Agriculture in carrying out detailed examination of equipment, etc. for dairy farmers having troubles in relation to bacteriological failures, is gratefully acknowledged. The College has always been most helpful in assisting both the Local Authorities and the farmers, and a fairly close link has been maintained with them over a number of years now.

Synopsis of Milk Sampling Results for the year 1965.

Month	T.T. Milk Produced within the County.		T.T. Milk Pasteurised within the County.		Certified Milk Produced within the County.		Totals	
	Taken	Satisfactory.	Taken	Satisfactory.	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory.
January	22	22	4	4	2	2	28	28
February	23	22	4	4	2	2	29	28
March	14	12	2	2	1	1	17	15
April	20	17	4	4	1	1	25	22
May	14	11	3	2	1	0	18	13
June	13	7	1	1	1	0	15	8
July	29	21	7	5	3	2	39	28
August	24	16	6	5	5	1	35	22
September	21	16	5	3	2	1	28	20
October	38	31	6	5	4	3	48	39
November	21	18	4	4	1	1	26	23
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	239	193	46	39	23	14	308	246
Percentage Satisfactory in 1965.		80.75		84.78		60.87		79.9

Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956.

Sixty-five samples were examined by the Public Analyst during the year. The samples comprised 19 milks, 32 foods, 5 drugs and 9 ice-creams.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948.

A total of 28 ice-cream samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and 9 were reported unsatisfactory. The further outbreak of food poisoning mentioned in this year's Report gave added emphasis to a drive to ensure that ice-cream premises and equipment were satisfactorily maintained. It is, however, gratifying to record that like the milk industry ice-cream producers are now only too well aware of their obligations to the public and the standard of hygiene in most of the premises in the area is high indeed.

The undernoted tables show the position in respect of registration and withdrawal of licences for vehicles and premises, along with a comparison for the previous year.

	Premises	Vehicles
Number of registrations in force at end of 1964.	23 (22)	38 (39)
Number granted during year.	- (2)	6 (1)
Number cancelled during year.	- (1)	5 (2)
Number discontinued during year for other reasons.	- (-)	- (-)
Number in force at end of 1965.	23 (23)	39 (38)

While manufacturing premises were satisfactory there were occasions when travelling ice-cream vans were not found to be in a completely satisfactory condition. There is still considerable difficulty in relation to ice-cream vans which carry as part of their stock a considerable amount of sundry materials, some of which could possibly be contaminents of ice-cream. Where these situations arose the attention of the owner of the vehicle was directed to this and in most cases a satisfactory result was obtained.

Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse.

The total number of beasts slaughtered during the year was 7,772 compared with 7,252 in the previous year.

The total weight of condemned meat was 6,744 lbs. compared to 7,054 lbs. in the previous year.

There were no total condemnations in respect of tuberculosis in cattle or pigs.

Some much needed improvements were carried out to the slaughterhouse during the year following the introduction of the Food Hygiene (Transport of Meat Regulations) and provision was made for a stunning pen. In general the premises are well maintained by the Slaughterhouse Joint Committee.

As usual the Staff of the Sanitary Department took over the duties of Meat Inspection in the absence of the Slaughterhouse Superintendent while on annual leave or while sick.

A table showing the number of animals slaughtered and the amounts condemned as unfit for human consumption is given overleaf.

Table showing number of animals slaughtered and weights of meat condemned at Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse in 1965.

CLASS OF ANIMAL	NUMBER KILLED	TOTALLY CONDEMNED		PARTIALLY CONDEMNED		ORGANS		TOTAL WEIGHT
		NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	
CATTLE	2,511	10	3,361	19	917	516	11,124	15,402
CALVES	160	12	809	-	-	-	-	809
SHEEP	3,642	25	1,570	8	63	56	232	1,865
PIGS	1,459	5	1,004	14	212	50	275	1,491
TOTAL	7,772	52	6,744	41	1,192	622	11,631	19,567

Unsound Food.

A total of 2 tons 16 cwts. of food was condemned compared with 2 tons 19 cwts. in 1964. As in previous years the majority of the food condemned was of the canned variety.

As mentioned in previous Reports there seems to be no undue concern about this problem, but as much of the canned food is imported and much of the condemnations are due to damage by bad handling, it would seem that this type of waste should not be allowed to continue without concern being expressed.

A habit has appeared of shopkeepers selling badly dented cans, etc. at reduced prices, while the cans themselves might be perfectly sound; this is a practice which is to be deprecated. When this has been brought to the notice of the Department or has been noted during routine inspections of premises, it has been suggested to the shopkeeper concerned that it would be in his own interest, and in the public interest if he, in fact, withdrew this stock from sale, and allowed the tins to be officially condemned. Most wholesalers are only too willing to replace such damaged stock and there is, therefore, no need for this type of trading.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

A detailed analysis of the work carried out by the County Rat Catcher is given in the table overleaf.

It was hoped it might be found possible during the year to carry out a series of sewer surveys to determine the rat population in the area. Because of the staffing position, however, in the Department, which is mentioned elsewhere in the Report, it was not found possible, in fact, to carry this out in detail. Surveys were, however, carried out of premises which were particularly liable to infestation and where necessary treatment works were put in hand. This is a service which seems to be generally appreciated by the public, at large, who are now quick to complain if they suspect any form of rat infestation. This is welcomed by the Department for it adds to the general pool of knowledge of conditions in the area supplied by the Staff, by members of the Housing Department Staff in relation to Council properties and by others, thus allowing speedy treatment to be carried out. A charge is made in relation to business premises, but by and large a free service operates in relation to householders.

Abstract of work done in 1965 under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises	Agricultural Properties.	Total
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1965.					
(a) as a result of notification.	4	260	29	6	299
(b) Otherwise.	18	13	5.	8	44
Total	22	273	34	14	343
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	20	261	30	14	325
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) By the Local Authority.	19	250	25	10	304
(b) Otherwise.	1	7	4	2	14
Total	20	257	29	12	318

Nuisances.

Once again a wide range of nuisances were reported from the Landward and Burghal areas and in all involved a total of 119 visits.

The nuisances ranged from the hardy annuals of choked and/or defective drains to complaints in connection with minor repairs required in houses. In no case was it necessary to resort to statutory action, the necessary remedial works usually being carried out after negotiation with the persons responsible.

The atmospheric nuisance at Cambus mentioned in last year's Report caused a considerable amount of work in the Department. The nuisance arose from a new effluent drying plant at a local distillery. It appeared that the cyclones used to collect the dried effluent were not, in fact, carrying out the work effectively. The dust which escaped from the cyclones was of such a nature that it settled as a fine powder on the roadway close to the works and also in the precincts of the works. At times the deposit was obvious on cars parked outside the firm's premises.

The firm concerned were extremely anxious to ensure everything possible that could be done should be done to improve the position and with the assistance of the Alkali Inspectorate (to whom once again thanks is due for their help and assistance) and to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, along with the Research Branch of the firm concerned, certain temporary measures were, in fact, partially successful.

It was, however, realised that something further would require to be done and it is, therefore, gratifying to report that at the end of the year a process of re-equipping was being carried out which would reduce the nuisance to negligable proportions or eliminate it completely.

It is impossible to convey in the context of this Report the difficulties and complexities of this particular situation, and without the position of sweet reasonableness being adopted by both sides it is doubtful if a satisfactory conclusion could have been reached in what was a relatively short time.

Refuse Disposal.

Once again the collection and disposal of domestic and other refuse was carried out with the minimum of trouble. This, despite the fact that labour was in short supply and the rate of remuneration being paid to employees in the Department, did not measure up to that being paid elsewhere in the County.

The total number of men employed is 38, of which number 18 are employed on refuse collection.

The Authority operates 4 vehicles on refuse collection. There is one spare lorry which is used nearly full time in the winter months.

With the ever increasing number of houses being built in the Landward Area, plans were in course of preparation during the year to meet the added demand on the Cleansing Services. It is hoped that with further mechanisation it might be possible to maintain the labour force at the present level. This will be difficult to achieve, however, in view of the pedestrian type layout of housing schemes which are now either in course of construction or likely to be constructed in the not too distant future.

A further Report was made to the Landward Committee giving details of the operation of the "Paper Sack System" of Refuse Collection. In this connection members of the Committee visited a site in West Lothian where such a scheme is in operation. After discussion of the Report in detail it was agreed to defer further consideration of this type of refuse collection/

collection for the time being. It might well be, however, that further consideration will be given to such a scheme in the light of new housing developments mentioned earlier.

During the year the Landward Committee's Refuse Tip at Collyland reached the end of it's useful life and it was felt that no great purpose would be served in creating another tip in the County. In any event the problem of finding a suitable site which was reasonably central and at the same time not likely to be surrounded by houses in the future was an insuperable difficulty. The Planning Committee, too, had reservations about the number of tips currently in use in the County, and it was agreed that accommodation would be asked for from Alloa Town Council, in their tip at King O'Muirs.

Alva Town Council who also found that their tipping resources were coming to an end were assisted temporarily by the Landward Committee in the tip at Collyland, but towards the end of the year when this tip was closed they too transferred their tipping operations to Alloa Town Council's site. This in turn, however, means that the tip operated by Alloa Town Council will require to be extended in the not too distant future, and in any event as has been mentioned in previous Reports it seems that the days of tipping of refuse in this County are coming to an end.

The Joint Committee of Members and Officials of all the Authorities in the area set up to examine the position of Refuse Disposal in detail, met to consider the position again during the year. No final decision was taken on a Refuse Disposal Plant, but it does seem inevitable that a proper disposal plant of some description is now the only answer to the County's refuse disposal problem.

Even the very best of controlled tips are subject to trespassers and vandals and with the high ratio of bulk to density in present day refuse, tips are extremely difficult to keep nuisance free at all times. There is always the chance of spontaneous combustion of papers and such like materials or the deliberate firing by unauthorised persons of such material, giving rise to serious nuisance conditions. An example of this is, in fact, the tip operated by Tillicoultry Town Council. This tip which is well conducted by the Town Council is, however, adjacent to a main road and close to a housing development, and the prevailing wind directs smoke and bits of burning paper to the annoyance of householders at Devonside. This is a position which is recognised by the Town Council and their Officers and every effort is made to reduce nuisance conditions to a minimum.

Absenteeism is still something of a problem in most Cleansing Deparments and during the year 684 days were lost by the absence of employees from work through sickness and other reasons.

It is gratifying to report that the Department had another success in the Institute of Public Cleansing Examination. On this occasion Mr. Alan Crawford was successful.

The Landward Committee, once again, authorised the operation of a free garden refuse collection scheme on one day each week from March until November. This service is now becoming even more widely used and there will, no doubt, be greater demands on it when new housing developments get under way.

Water Supplies.

Regular routine sampling of public water supplies in the County were undertaken during the year. In all 104 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory 78	Suspicious 4	Unsatisfactory 22

In addition 9 chemical samples were submitted for examination and reported as satisfactory.

There were no supply difficulties reported during the year.

Following a series of unsatisfactory samples from the Dollar Water Supply over a period, the Town Council agreed that a chlorination plant should be installed. After installaion of the equipment the bacteriological results improved considerably and most were classified as excellent.

Although a decision was taken in principle to add fluorine to Tillicoultry's Water Supply, no further action was taken during the year pending detailed investigations of the type of plant which might be installed and the likely cost of such a scheme.

Details of the bacteriological water samples taken during the year are given overleaf.

Public Swimming Baths.

There are two swimming pools in the County, one at Alva which operates for the summer months of the year, and the public baths in Alloa which operate the whole year round and which are well used. Both pools are well managed and well maintained.

Thirteen bacteriological samples were taken of the swimming pool water and were reported satisfactory.

Bacteriological Water Samples taken in 1965.

Area	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	Total
Landward Area	10	3	4	17
Alloa Burgh	30	-	5	35
Alva Burgh	19	-	2	21
Tillicoultry Burgh	11	-	1	12
Dollar Burgh	7	1	10	18
Private Supplies	1	-	-	1
Total	78	4	22	104

Clean Air.

Despite a detailed examination of the position in relation to Atmospheric Pollution in the County and to the consideration given to the setting up of Smoke Control Areas by the Special Joint Committee of Local Authorities in the area no decisions were taken in relation to the creation of Smoke Control Areas as such. The position, however, is not so bad as it might appear as many of the new housing developments presently under construction or likely to be constructed shortly will, in fact, be completely smokeless, the houses being heated by either gas or electricity. Examples of these are 453 houses in the new Mar Policies Housing Scheme in Alloa and 220 houses being constructed at Greycraigs, Sauchie. This number of properties must help the pollution position in the County generally as they will be replacing a fair number of houses which had open fires.

Measurements of atmospheric pollution are still being continued through the use of Deposit Gauges at two points in the County and Smoke Filters at a further three points.

Data from these instruments are processed in the Sanitary Department and then forwarded to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories at Warren Springs as part of the National Survey which is being carried out on Atmospheric Pollution.

The position in relation to industry is generally satisfactory and there has been a complete transformation in the last few years in the amount of pollution by industry.

Eight cases of "prior approval" were dealt with for new or replacement boiler plants in relation to industry in the Burghal and Landward Areas.

In one or two cases there was some difficulty in reaching agreement on chimney heights for the proposed boiler plant. Once again, however, by a reasonable approach to the subject, a satisfactory solution was obtained in every case and in one or two cases through the helpful assistance of the Alkali Inspectorate, and in particular Mr. Pryde the Area Inspector of that Department.

Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations, 1963.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1964 this work was delegated to the Master of Works. It was agreed during the year that to ease the load on the Sanitary Department and to assist in the administration of the Regulations the Master of Works should take over the inspection of new and reconstructed drainage works. Apart from the practical considerations of this transfer of duties, which were helpful to all concerned, it makes a pleasant departure for the Sanitary Department to be no longer associated in the public mind with drains and nothing else. Before the change over 147 drain tests were carried out.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

A detailed table of the inspections, etc. carried out under the Act are given later in the Report. By early 1966 all premises will have been visited and matters arising dealt with as it has now been possible to detail one Officer specially for this work.

It was not, unfortunately, found possible to carry out the suggestion by the Ministry of Labour of taking light meter readings during the winter months of Offices in particular. This was due to no fault of the Department, but the the very late delivery of the light meters themselves.

All the premises in the area to which the Act applies have now been registered. Much of this has been due to hard work by the Staff actually filling in the forms for owners and occupiers on their premises. Had this not been done it is doubtful if any more than 30% to 40% of the premises would have been registered at all.

Notices were sent in respect of defects in the various areas as under:-

(1) Landward Area - 19

(2) Alloa Burgh - 53

(3) Dollar Burgh - 26

(4) Alva Burgh - 16

(5) Tillicoultry - 19

The administration of the Act has gone surprisingly smoothly, in some respects. There has been, so far, little difficulty in persuading owners and occupiers of their responsibilities, and in many cases works have been carried out in relation to improved toilet accommodation, etc.

One complaint was made during the year about ineffective heating of a shop in Alloa. After investigation of the complaint, which was found to be justified and after some pressure had been placed on the management, the situation was remedied by the installation of additional heaters.

One worrying aspect of the Act, however, is the comparatively few accidents reported to the Authorities during the year, and this is probably an appropriate occasion to underline the fact to owners and occupiers of premises that all accidents must be reported to the Sanitary Department. Depending on the nature of the accident will depend on whether or not an investigation is called for and whether or not any further action need be taken. It should not be forgotten that the Staff of the Department have, in fact, several sources of information in connection with accidents to persons at work, and that the discovery of the non reporting of a serious accident could have very serious repercussions on the firm concerned.

Close liaison was maintained throughout the year with the Factory Inspector for the area and there was much useful interchange of information between the two Departments. This type of co-operation is invaluable and can save much time.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	4	46	11	605
Retail Shops	3	133	43	714
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	3	-	18
(Catering establishments open to the public (Canteens	-	19	5	143) 27)
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-	9
Totals	8	203	59	1,516

Total Males	629
Total Females	887

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections.

BURGH OF ALVA.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of Persons Employed.
Offices	1	6	-	19
Retail Shops	6	36	20	89
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	-	-	-
(Catering establishments open to the public (Canteens	-	4	-	27) -)
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	46	20	135

Total Males	46
Total Females	89

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections.

BURGH OF TILLICOULTRY.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	-	13	4	66
Retail Shops	-	23	16	81
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	1	-	1
(Catering establishments open to the Public (Canteens	-	7	-	23) -)
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	2
Totals	-	44	20	173
			Total Males	74
			Total Females	99

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections.

BURGH OF DOLLAR.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	1	6	6	22
Retail Shops	8	18	18	59
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	-	-	-
(Catering establishments open to the public (Canteens	3	3	2	7) -)
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	-	-	-
Totals.	12	27	26	88
			Total Males	34
			Total Females	54

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Registration and General Inspections.

LANDWARD AREA.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	1	8	1	44
Retail Shops	9	58	17	205
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	1	2	-	11
(Catering establishments open to the public (Canteens	1	11	3	49) 16)
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-	6
Totals	12	81	21	331

Total Males	139
Total Females	192

Disinfestation.

No serious infestation problems were reported during the year. There were, however, a total number of 52 visits paid in connection with this subject. These related to the destruction of cockroaches, ants and other insects which had invaded either business premises or private houses. In every case the disinfestation measures carried out by the Department were satisfactory.

During the autumn of the year the services of the Department were called upon, yet once again, to deal with a series of wasps' bikes. While strictly speaking this is not a function of the Local Authority, the view has always been taken that where possible assistance is rendered, particularly to householders who are being inconvenienced by such a nuisance. The eradication of these wasps' bikes can, on occasions, be a somewhat hazardous operation for the staff, as the bikes are often located in difficult situations, e.g. in roof spaces. Despite the precautions which are taken it is not pleasant to be surrounded by an angry swarm of wasps while carrying out the disinfestation operations.

Noise Abatement Act.

One serious noise problem was dealt with during the year. This arose from a firm carrying out engineering works and specialising in the making of stills for distillation plants. The firm in question moved from an older area of Alloa and built a new factory in an area zoned for industrial use. This area is bounded by two roads on the North and West along the side of which there is an area of private housing.

Shortly after the factory was opened complaints were received about the amount of noise coming from it. Many late night calls and calls in the early hours of the morning were received from tenants or owners of houses in the area protesting about the noise level from the factory when the night shift was working. On every occasion a complaint was received a visit was made to the area. It became apparent that a noise nuisance did, in fact, exist to some degree and was particularly noticeable when work was being carried out on the stills. The hammering carried out to stills was magnified by the stills themselves, and was subsequently magnified further by the type of construction of the factory which acted as a perfect sounding box.

The factory is constructed of mainly steel work with brick and asbestos cladding and with a concrete floor. The firm in question was most upset about the position and many meetings took place between the management, their architects and engineers.

Eventually it was decided, in conjunction with a firm of consultants, and at some cost, to line the inner surfaces of the walls with a special type of sound absorbing material. It was further agreed to resite certain departments and necessary equipment from the Northern end of the factory, which was closest to the housing in question, to the South end of the factory, beside which there was no development at all. Once the work mentioned had been carried out and a standing order had been issued that large double sliding doors at the end of the factory near to houses in occupation must be kept closed at all times, complaints were considerably reduced.

In fact, it was doubtful how much further the management of the firm could have gone to meet any obligations they had in terms of the Noise Abatement Act.

Naturally the occupiers of the houses in the surrounding areas were impatient for speedy remedial measures, but it would have been pointless to have dashed into a "half baked" scheme until a full and proper assessment of the position could be made. The nuisance itself was a worrying one to both management and to the Department and by patient negotiation/

negotiation and mutual self trust this problem was reasonably overcome in a comparatively short space of time.

There were no other cases of serious noise nuisance reported during the year, although the now perennial problem of travelling shops using a motley collection of whistles, horns, chimes and bells to attract their customers' attention is still very much with us. This can be a particular source of annoyance to members of the public who are night shift workers.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

In the Report for 1964 mention was made of an application for the siting of five residential caravans in grounds adjacent to a petrol filling station near Alva. The applicant did not agree with the conditions laid down by the Site Licensing Authority in respect of washing and laundry facilities, or in respect of sanitary conveniences, and an appeal was made to the Sheriff.

Giving judgement the Sheriff modified in some respects the conditions relating to those facilities, but pointed out that he had had to take into account an undertaking given by the site owner when proof was led that it was his intention to allow the site to run down and that as a caravan left the site it would not be replaced.

The Sheriff indicated that had this undertaking not been given then he would have had to consider the question in the light of these circumstances. As it was he specifically wrote the undertaking into his judgement to allow the modified proposals to stand.

As it so happened the site was abandoned by the end of the year.

One further application for the siting of a temporary caravan in Alloa Burgh was considered during the year and a Site Licence was issued in respect of this.

Another Site Licence for a temporary site was issued in the County and one for a permanent site involving one caravan.

It would, however, be relevant here to mention the difficulties which can arise in relation to the Site Licensing Authority's position in granting of licences. As the situation stands at the moment, providing planning permission is given the Site Licensing Authority are bound to give a Site Licence, and it is for them to determine such standards as may be required depending on the type of licence applied for.

The real difficulty arises, however, where the Planning Authority decide that a site should be on a year to year basis for example. This then places the Site Licensing Authority in a difficult position in relation to the standards they are going to set for such a site. They are in the situation of knowing that to insist on full standards might mean that something quite extraordinary was being asked of the site applicant for something which had only a very limited life indeed. On the other hand, however, "limited lives" have a tendency to go on from year to year and the Site Licensing Authority can then find that having asked for only the very minimum the site subsists for a number of years. This is a situation which might be worthy of further investigation by the appropriate Authorities.

Drainage.

During the year the Staff of the Cleansing Department carried out on an agency basis the maintenance of sewers which were vested the previous year into the control of the Bowhouse Drainage Joint Committee under the Engineer, Mr. J. Smail, Burgh Surveyor of Alloa.

During/

During the year forty-eight choked sewers were cleared in the Bowhouse Drainage Area.

In a number of cases blockages were due to misuse of sewers and the miscellany of objects removed from time to time had to be seen to be believed.

The Cleansing Department Staff also continued to maintain the pumping stations at Menstrie and a new pumping station at Auchinbaird at Sauchie, which came into operation during the period.

Further progress was made in relation to reaching agreement with the Distillers Company Limited about the simultaneous laying of a pipe from their factory at Glenochil to Forthbank where the Bowhouse Scheme Purification Works is to be. This pipe laying was to be carried out in conjunction with the laying of the Western Trunk Sewer.

At the end of the year this Scheme was nearing the stage of going to tender and the people in Cambus who have complained bitterly over the years, and with justification about the state of the River Devon at that particular point, will before long has passed have this nuisance removed from their doorsteps.

During the year, too, further and urgent consideration was given to a proposal in connection with a new sewage works for the Hillfoots Area and meetings were held between the respective Authorities to determine costs and siting of such a works. In some respects progress on this Scheme was hindered by the probability of further developments in the Hillfoots Area and the Consulting Engineers to the County Council, Messrs. Babtie, Shaw & Morton, were asked to prepare a further Report on a Joint Scheme for this Area.

As mentioned in previous Reports there is a real degree of urgency about this particular Scheme, for there is virtually no treatment of sewage from the villages of Coalsnaughton and Devonside or Tillicoultry.

It is, once again, pleasing to be able to record the assistance and general help given by the Consulting Engineers in relation to drainage schemes generally and a very close liaison was maintained with Mr. J. Smail on all aspects of the Bowhouse Board's activities.

At the end of the year special investigations were proceeding in connection with problems which were arising or were likely to arise in connection with storm water from various water courses, etc. in the Landward Area, and a separate Report on this subject was being prepared in conjunction with the Consultants.

It is now some forty or fifty years ago since the then Sanitary Inspector was complaining about the urgent needs for proper sewage disposal schemes in various parts of the County, and at long last it seems likely that most of these schemes will come to fruition in the not too distant future.

It is easy to be critical of delays which have occurred; many of them, in fact, were outwith the control of the Local Authorities involved by reason of finance, government restrictions and the general sometimes rapid developments of an unexpected nature which have taken place and this together with the difficulty of estimating the County's population in the next 20 - 30 years makes planning of drainage schemes very difficult indeed.

Housing.

Landward Area.

Plans were approved for the erection of 294 houses during the year, 243 of which were for the Local Authority. In addition to these, schemes were under consideration for the construction of a large number of houses in Sauchie.

Sauchie and Tullibody.

A further Report was submitted to the Landward Committee on the condition of 22 houses in Kennet Village. The view was taken that while a number of houses were sub standard and a further number were unfit, no immediate action should be taken for various reasons, but that an attempt should be made to purchase houses in the Village, as and when they became available. The mineral position in the area made it difficult, if not impossible, to replace the Village in its present location.

In common with other Authorities in the area a Report was called for by the Secretary of State on the total number of unfit houses which the Authority expected they would be required to deal with. The number in the Landward Area was 100. This is, indeed, a remarkable record for in the last fifteen years or so the majority of the villages in the County have been completely renewed and this is borne out by the census figures which show that of a total number of 4,980 houses in the Landward Area, only 10% lacked certain basic facilities.

Alloa Burgh.

Considerable progress was made during the year to the erection of 453 houses at the Mar Policy Site and the Town Council made a considerable in-road in their unfit housing programme by the erection of these houses.

The Clearance Areas of previous years in Castle Street, North Castle Street and Ward Street were practically completely cleared, as were towards the end of the year, the Clearance Area of some 139 houses in the Greenfield Street/Erskine Street Area of the Town. The Town Council at the end of the year were actively considering the question of the redevelopment of this part of the Town.

At the same time the Town Council were still anxious for a further assessment to be made of the general housing position in the Town and a remit was given to the Sanitary Department to carry out, in conjunction with the other appropriate Officers of the Town Council, a survey of selected Areas which might be considered suitable for clearance and redevelopment. The return to the Secretary of State of the number of unfit houses in the Town at the end of the year was estimated at 313, of which number 216 were sub standard to a degree, which made it likely they would soon be unfit.

Alva Burgh.

A detailed plan for central redevelopment was presented to the Town Council during the year incorporating Areas which had been suggested to them would be suitable for clearance. Unfortunately a survey of these particular Areas which had been carried out some years previously was out of date and had to be repeated. A great deal of assistance was given by the Housing Division of the Scottish Development Department in relation to the Central Redevelopment problem, and the help of the Officials of the Department is gratefully acknowledged.

During the year plans for 7 private houses were approved by the Town Council.

Tillicoultry Burgh.

Further progress was made by the Town Council in dealing with unfit houses in the Town during the year by way of central redevelopment.

The position at the end of the year was that while there was a number of sub standard houses still in existence in the Town there were only a few houses which were totally unfit and these were largely in the control of the Town Council.

During/

During the year 22 Local Authority houses were approved by the Town Council.

Dollar Burgh.

Plans for the erection of 29 Local Authority houses were approved during the year and 3 for private development. No detailed survey was able to be carried out in connection with the general standard of housing in the Town, but it is hoped that it might be possible to carry out such a survey in the not too distant future.

For some years now it has been apparent that there was a real need to improve present legislation in relation to unfit housing generally. Snags sometimes unexpected and hitherto unsuspected kept cropping up while trying to tackle the problem of getting rid of unfit houses.

Without going into the various problems in great detail it seems that only a radical revision of the law and procedures will allow willing authorities to make speedy progress in this field.

Disinfection.

Twenty-eight visits were carried out to disinfect or cleanse houses following cases of infectious disease or where houses had been found in a dirty or filthy condition.

Health Education.

Twelve evening meetings of various organisations were addressed on subjects ranging from Clean Air, to Housing, Food Hygiene and Clean Milk. All these meetings evoked interest and it is regrettable that more time could not be spent on this important aspect of health work.

Such meetings will never achieve spectacular results, but the signs are that all the seed does not fall on stony ground.

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF ALLOA.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	101	78	7	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	12	27	2	-
Total	116	106	9	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H. M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	-	5	-

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF ALVA.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration.

of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	27	19	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	4	9	-	-
Total	31	28	2	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	2	-

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF TILLICOULTRY.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	27	23	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	7	17	2	-
Total	34	40	3	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To. H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

BURGH OF DOLLAR.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	8	6	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	5	13	1	-
Total	14	19	1	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred: To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred: By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

APPENDIX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

LANDWARD AREA.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Section1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	25	4	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	8	21	1	-
Total	41	46	5	-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT

by the

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER

for the year 1965.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

General Welfare

Enquiries in regard to personal and family problems continue to grow, and during the year, 3,700 persons were given advice and help to solve some of their problems.

The Abbeyfield Alloa and District Society Limited officially opened Garvally House, Alloa, on 5th December, 1965. This type of accommodation helps to fill a gap for those persons who do not wish, for various reasons, to enter Local Authority or Voluntary Organisations' residential accommodation.

The Alloa Branch of the Round Table are to be congratulated for their kindness in providing two deserving families with a week's caravan holiday, plus groceries and spending money. In addition to the above, the Round Table made a collection of non-perishable groceries in local shops and distributed about 300 food parcels to deserving cases.

Towards the end of the year, Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee disposed of their Millgrove Clubrooms, and by arrangement with Alloa Town Council, have the use of the Public Baths Hall. This organisation hope to have purpose-built clubrooms in the near future.

Accommodation

Type of Accommodation	In premises managed by the Hospital Boards	In premises managed by other Local Authorities	In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies	Grand Total
Number of Admissions	7	-	9	16
Number of Discharges	2	-	9	11
Number Resident at 31st December, 1965	15	1	25	45

Temporary Accommodation

During the year, four families were provided with temporary accommodation and equipment after being rendered homeless by fires.

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

During the year, 1,058 domiciliary visits were made to the blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31st December, 1965, are attached.

In March of this year, the County Council approved of a Home Workers' Scheme for blind persons. One blind music teacher and organist was admitted to the Scheme, and payment is at the nationally approved rates.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31.12.65

	0 - 4		5 - 17		18 - 39		40 - 59		60 - 69		70+		TOTALS		
	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	m.	f.	t.
Number on Register	-	-	3	3	1	5	7	10	11	17	27	59	49	94	143
At Blind School	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
In open employment	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
In sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Home Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Trained but unemployed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not trained but trainable	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unavailable for employment or incapable of work	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	10	17	27	59	41	84	125
Examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	21	3	25	28
Found to be blind within the meaning of the Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	14	2	18	20
Re-examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	7	7	9	16
New cases found to be blind after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	3
Number de-certified after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3
Deaths during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	12	7	12	19
Number on partially sighted Register	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	5	14	10	14	24
Transfers out - partially sighted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Number de-certified after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

Deaf and Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society continue to act as the County Council's agents for those who require the special services which the Society provides. The remainder on the register were given advice and assistance with hearing aid repairs and services, and to these 223 domiciliary visits were made.

A young deaf and dumb woman received a course of training through the Ministry of Labour at Sumlock College, Edinburgh, and was awarded a diploma on completion of her training as a comptometer operator.

Physically Handicapped Persons (Other than Blind and Deaf and Dumb)

The number of persons seeking advice on aids and adaptions is increasing, and 414 home visits were made, mainly to the 54 new cases who were provided with a variety of aids, viz. ramps, handrails, toilet aids, bath seats and safety rails.

An Occupational Therapy Centre has been adapted and fitted out on premises at Cowden Park, Alloa. With the addition of an Occupational Therapist to the staff, it is hoped to make a start with a limited number of handicapped persons on a trial basis.

Section 47 - Removals

During the year there were no removals under this Section of the Act.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property

Arrangements were made for the protection of the effects of a woman who was admitted to hospital.

Section 50 - Burials

Four burials were carried out, under the provision of the Act, of bodies unclaimed by relatives.

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